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SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1940. 日六初月八

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LONDON WITNESSES THE BIGGEST AERIAL DOG-FIGHTS OF THE WAR

MEN OF FAMED FOREIGN LEGION JOIN FREE FRENCHMEN



THIS HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH, taken in the south of the famous French Foreign Legion in England for the first time in history. After the French capitulation they came to England to join the Free French forces led by General de Gaulle. Of many nationalities the force includes men who have fought for France for more than twenty years.

GOVERNMENT BAN ON WOMEN

Drastic Penalties for 'Evacudodgers'

Government has acted quickly on its decision to stop the return to Hongkong of women and children who were evacuated.

New regulations under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance were gazetted this morning.

They apply to women and children of all nationalities and provide that no woman or child under the age of 18 years, whether or not in possession of a passport or travel document, shall enter or land in the Colony, without a special entry or landing permit issued by or under the authority of the Commissioner of Police.

Women and children now in the Colony may be ordered to leave under the compulsory evacuation scheme already gazetted.

Additional powers have been granted the government to enforce these departures.

Subject to any general or special directions of the Governor, the Commissioner of Police and any police officer authorised by him, either generally or specially, shall have power by order to set a time limit for compliance with any order made under the emergency regulations.

Heavy penalties are provided for non-compliance.

Every person who contravenes the orders issued under these regulations is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year.

Power To Use Force

Specific mention is made in the new regulations issued to-day to the powers given Government last June for the compulsory evacuation of women and children.

The Commissioner of Police may now set a time limit for compliance with the following regulations:
The Commissioner of Police, or any Police officer authorised by him, has power to order any woman or any child under the age of 18 years, or any other person whose presence

TURN to Page 5, Column Four

OLD RESIDENT DIES

The death occurred at No. 4, Ashley Road at 7.30 a.m. to-day of Mrs. J. E. Allen, an old resident of the Colony.

Mrs. Allen was born in Hongkong. She is survived by a daughter, who is a member of the staff of the D.C.S.

Dramatic Rescue Made By British Submarine

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—How the British submarine Truant rescued the crew of a British merchant ship being taken under guard to Germany is related in an Admiralty communique.

The Truant (Lieut. Commr. H. A. V. Haggard) was on patrol off Cape Finisterre when a strange ship was sighted.

The submarine came to the surface and ordered the ship to stop. The ship proved to be the Norwegian Tropic Sea, 5,781 tons, which had been captured by an enemy raider some time previously.

The ship had a German prize crew in charge and had on board the captain and crew of 23 of the British ship Haxby, 5,207 tons, which had been sunk by an enemy raider.

Nazis Scuttle Ship

The ship was scuttled by the German prize crew by means of explosive charges kept in position.

The German prize crew and the British and Norwegian prisoners took to the boats.

The Truant took on board the 24 British seamen and the Norwegian



CENSORSHIP IN INDO CHINA

No Confirmation of Invasion

The situation in French Indo China remained obscure this morning.

The French authorities have imposed a drastic censorship and no news is being allowed to filter through to the outside world.

"Reuter" quotes well-informed circles in Chungking as reporting knowledge of an agreement between Vichy and the Japanese authorities for the landing of 12,000 Japanese troops at three points in Indo China.

It is not known whether the Indo China government under Admiral Decoux will agree to accept the Vichy decision.

Apparently no Japanese troops have yet landed.

British military circles are uninformed of any Japanese landing.

A message from London also expresses disbelief.

"United Press" reports from Kunming that air defences have been rushed to completion in Yunnan in anticipation of Japanese attacks across French Indo China.

The Governor of Yunnan, General Lung Yun, has expressed his determination to defend the province against any Japanese invasion through French territory.

Chinese troops are massed on the frontier but there are no reports of them having entered French territory.

U.S. Demarche

"Domest" reports from Washington that the United States has made new diplomatic representations to Japan, requesting the latter to respect the status quo in the Far East, and specifically mentioning Indo China.

U.S. Representations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The United States has made new diplomatic representations to Japan regarding the status quo in the Far East, including Indo-China.

Indication to this effect was given by Mr. Cordell Hull, the U.S. Secretary of State, at a Press conference to-day.

Asked if formal diplomatic action had been taken, Mr. Hull replied that he would not be surprised if any peaceful government made representations in favour of maintaining the status quo in the Far East to which, he noted, Japan was already committed.

Far East Included In New Agreement?

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Anglo-American "base" agreement either covers, or will cover, the Far East, declares "Pravda," while "Izvestia," the Trade Union's paper, declares that the Far East is undoubtedly included.

De Gaulle To Build Up Big Army Of Volunteers

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Larger recruiting offices for General de Gaulle's armies of all Free Frenchmen will be opened in London to-morrow to deal with the increasing numbers of volunteers from Brazil, United States, Canada, Martinique and French possessions in the Far East.

So great has been the response to General de Gaulle's call to free Frenchmen that special information centres are opened in New York, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Peru and Venezuela.

Several French-born Americans who arrived here a month ago to join the Free French Navy have already joined ships flying the Lorraine Cross of Free France.

BOMBS DROPPED AT SUEZ

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—A G.H.Q. communique states that Matruh in Egypt was bombed yesterday, causing slight damage but no casualties.

A few bombs were dropped at Suez.

Negligible damage was caused and there were no casualties.

There is nothing to report on other fronts.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FOR 1,000 PEOPLE IN BOMBED SHELTER: HOSPITAL HORROR

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

THE SERIES OF DOG-FIGHTS WHICH DEVELOPED OVER THE THAMES ESTUARY YESTERDAY WERE DESCRIBED BY EYE-WITNESSES AS THE BIGGEST SEEN IN THE WAR.

Thirty-four German planes were shot down in these encounters alone.

London had three air raid warnings between dawn and midday.

A thousand people who took refuge in an underground shelter during last night's great raid—which lasted for the record period of 7½ hours—had a miraculous escape from death.

A German high explosive bomb scored a direct hit on their shelter.

Part of the roof, fortunately in an unoccupied corner, caved in.

Only two of the inmates were injured by the explosion.

Patients and two of the nurses in the King Edward Oestapathic Hospital were killed and several were injured when a bomb damaged two of the women's wards.

Several of the women patients were trapped in the heavy debris of the wrecked wards.

Morphia Injections

One of the nurses, clad in her night-dress, crawled through the wreckage to give morphia injections to the injured and dying women.

The air raid alarms in the London area were almost incessant to-day. Following quickly on the 7½ hour raid, sirens shrieked as early working men were travelling to their jobs at 5.15 a.m. The All Clear, given at 5.35 a.m., was followed by another alarm at 8.49 a.m., the second warning period continuing for 70 minutes during the time when the rush traffic to work was at its highest.

Less than three hours later the sirens again shrieked at 12.37 p.m., as the midday stream of lunch-goers was at its height.

Passengers Go Afloat

Despite the dislocation of traffic caused by the early morning raids, London continued with its business and was as usual.

Most of the passengers on reaching the London Underground and other terminals continued to their office on foot.

It was only when the German planes appeared overhead that they went into the nearest air raid shelters.

The raids on England were fairly general.

In addition to the German losses in the Thames Estuary districts, the "Evening Standard" claims that thirty enemy machines were brought down in one south-east coastal district.

Large Force Crosses Coast

An Air Ministry communique says that a large force of enemy aircraft crossed the Kent coast in the morning and splitting up into a number of sections, attempted to launch simultaneous attacks on several R.A.F. aerodromes.

Our anti-aircraft guns and fighter aircraft engaged the enemy who were driven back after some intensive air battles.

Bombs were dropped causing slight damage to one factory in the Thames Valley where a number of persons were injured.

Reports indicate that elsewhere the number of casualties from this morning's raids were slight.

During last night's attacks minor damage was done and a small number of persons injured as the result of bombs dropped in a district in Wales.

Five Down In 10 Seconds

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The air raid warning was sounded in the London area at 5 p.m. G.M.T. for the third time to-day.

Raiders approaching the Thames Estuary caused a London warning in the evening.

When British fighters swooped on the raiders, five German machines were shot down in ten seconds.

Hundreds of German bombers and fighters were engaged in the raid.

Eye-witnesses declared that the series of dog-fights which developed over a widespread area above the

CAROL LEAVES RUMANIA WITH LUPESCU

Special to the "Telegraph"
KING CAROL OF RUMANIA SIGNED HIS ABDICATION ABOARD THE ROYAL YACHT YESTERDAY MORNING AND THEN LEFT FOR CONSTANTINOPLE, SAYS A "DOMEST" REPORT FROM BUCHAREST, QUOTING "ASSOCIATED PRESS."

The immediate plans of the ex-king remain a close secret outside Government and Palace circles. However "United Press" report that he and Madame Lupescu are leaving for Switzerland aboard a special train under police protection.

Prince Michael's Emotion

Crown Prince Michael, who took the oath of kingship to succeed his father at half past nine yesterday morning, is said to have been deeply moved and very sad at the abdication.

According to eyewitnesses he has been walking about the Palace with bowed head and tears in his eyes.

When Prince Michael took the oath it was to "safeguard Rumania's heritage, her frontiers and her integrity."

King Carol in announcing his abdication said: "For the love of my country where I was born and grew up I will remove the danger by shifting the heavy burden of rulership on to my son whom you all love. I pray God that this sacrifice which I make for the salvation of the country may not be in vain."

Carol Holds Out

It is reported, says "United States" that King Carol has indicated to General Antonescu the Premier, that the entire army demanded the abdication.

General Antonescu has appointed one of his closest friends, Colonel Alexander Manollescu, to prepare for the return of King Carol's divorced wife, the former Princess Helen of Greece.

He also issued a proclamation to the country saying: "Rumanians! Order made at the top demands order at the bottom. Only order can be the response of a nation to the action which has been taken. Our youth has split enough blood and suffered greatly. I also have suffered—but blood cannot be brought back by blood; suffering cannot be relieved by new sufferings. No one can love this nation if he commits such acts."

A "United Press" message from Moscow says that the abdication of King Carol was not published in Russia.

Armament King Arrested

Events moved quickly in Bucharest yesterday. Reveals a "Reuter" dispatch. The arrest of M. Malina, the Rumanian industrialist and armament king, has been ordered. He and others will come before a tribunal for actions alleged to have brought about the ruin of the country. A

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The Hongkong Telegraph Tenth Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

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3rd. \$20. 4th. \$12.50

SECTION TWO

Portraits: Informal Close-ups: Human Studies.
1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. \$30.
3rd. \$20. 4th. \$12.50

SECTION THREE

Still Life and Table Top Studies.
1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. \$30.
3rd. \$20. 4th. \$12.50

SECTION FOUR

(Craftsmen's Section)
The whole of the work entailed in the production of every entry must have been done by the competitors who will be required to make a declaration to this effect. Each entry must have pasted on the back a special entry form obtainable on application from The Hongkong Telegraph or from the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Photographic Society. Subjects at the discretion of competitors.
1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. \$30.
3rd. \$20. 4th. \$12.50.

RULES

- The following Rules will govern the Competition:
- The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- All entries to be either black and white, or sepia, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- No picture to exceed more than one section.
- Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 12x20.
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

NAME
SECTION
ADDRESS

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each entry in sections 1, 2 and 3.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorized officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acre, Rm. and Sq. Yds.	Upset Price
1	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2221.	Junction of Hin Kiang Street and Kin Tang Street, Shamshuipo	100 feet by 100 feet	as per sale plan	\$10,000

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acre, Rm. and Sq. Yds.	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2221.	Junction of Hin Kiang Street and Kin Tang Street, Shamshuipo	100 feet by 100 feet	as per sale plan	\$10,000

G. R.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH (KOWLOON TONG)

Order of Service for Day Of National Prayer

Sunday, Sept. 8th, 15th Sunday

Services in English—7.15 a.m. Holy Communion, 9.45 a.m. Special Service of Prayer; preacher the Vicar.

As this Sunday is the Sunday immediately after the anniversary of the declaration of the war, His Majesty the King has asked that it be kept as a day of national prayer throughout the Empire. Accordingly, this service will include special hymns and prayers.

Order of Service—Hymn 430. O God, our help in ages past. (Tune 5. Anne); Morning prayer, including Venite; Psalm 121. Lead us, O Lord, we beseech thee, and thy people, in thy righteousness and thy love; Lord's Prayer and Collect; Hymn 553. Once to every man. (Tune 117. Hymn); Prayer; Hymn 561. Lord while for all mankind. (Tune 117. Hymn); Sermon; Collection; Hymn 562. A safe stronghold our God is still. (Tune 117. Hymn); Blessing; National Anthem.

Services in Mandarin—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Thursday, Sept. 12—7.15 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Meeting of the Guild of Maria and Mary in the Vicarage. These weekly work parties are now resumed, and all women of the parish are welcome every Thursday morning at 10 a.m.

Friday, Sept. 13—8.30 p.m. in the Vicarage, Bridge Drive: Tickets at least fifty cents, but are normally selling for more. Tables of Auction and Contract. Light refreshments provided.

UNION CHURCH (KENNEDY ROAD)

A United Service for The Troops To-morrow

Morning Service 10.30 a.m. Evening Service 8 p.m.

The Morning Service will be a United Service for Troops. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Canon Dow, and the address will be delivered by the Rev. J. D. Todd, Assistant Chaplain General to the Forces, Far Eastern Command.

The weeknight meeting for Servicemen will be held as usual on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in the Church Hall. Tea and light refreshments will be provided.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (115, NATHAN ROAD)

Sunday—10 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer; 2.45 p.m. Sunday School; Young Men's Club, Class 3 p.m. Leader, Mr. Ansell; 7.30 p.m. Song Service; 8 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher, Mrs. Leckmire.

Monday—7.30 p.m. S.A.C.A. Meeting; Tuesday—7.30 p.m. Young People's Club; Wednesday—8 p.m. Mid-week Service; Thursday—8 p.m. Prayer Meeting; Monday and Friday Bible Study. Prices of national prayer throughout the Empire.

Special Intercessions for Britain and the War.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, HONGKONG (31, MACDONNELL ROAD)

Service on Sunday, September 8. The subject of the Lesson Sermon in all Christian Science Churches to-morrow will be "Man."

The Golden Text will be: Romans 8: 16, 17. "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirits that we are the children of God; and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." Among others the following citations will be read from the Bible: "Now I say, That the heir so long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant though he be lord of all. And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father. Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ." (Galatians 4: 1, 6, 7).

The following citations will be read from the Christian Science Textbook: "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. "The eternal truth destroys what mortals seem to have learned from error, and man's real existence as a child of God comes to light. Truth demonstrated is eternal life. Mortal man can never rise from the temporal debris of error, belief in sin, sickness and death, until he learns that God is the only Life." (Science and Health, Page 228).

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hongkong (a Branch of the Mother Church, 740 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.) No. 31, Macdonnell Road, close to Peak Tram Station, Sunday Service 11.15 a.m. All authorities, Wednesday, 6 p.m. A Reading Room is located in the Church building and is open on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday mornings from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and on Tuesday and Friday evenings from 8.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. All authorities, Christian Science literature is available at the Reading Room. The public is cordially invited to attend the services and to visit the Reading Room.

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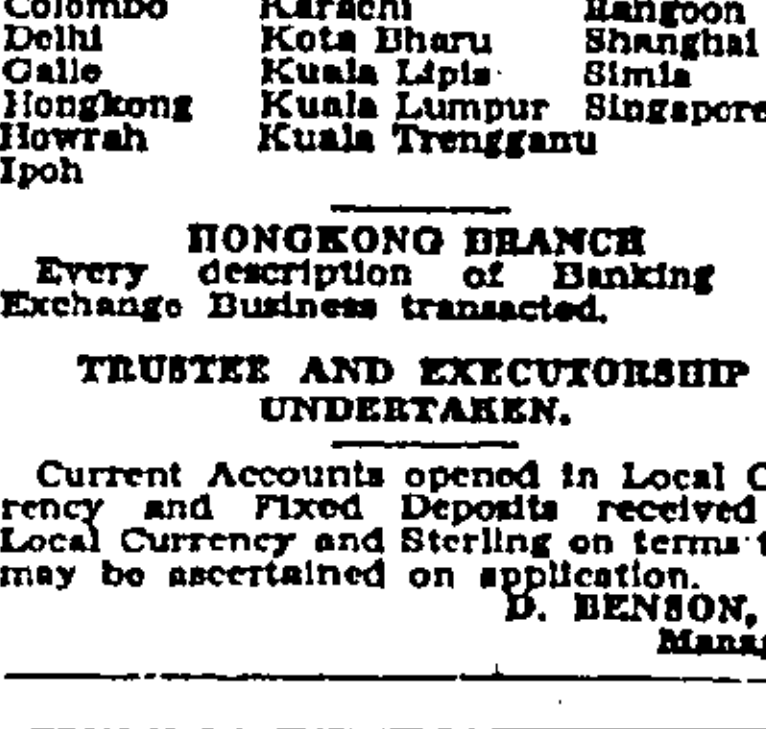
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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Maurice Winnick and His Orchestra in Dance Music.

1.00 Local Time Signal, and Weather Report.

1.03 Songs by Richard Tauber (Tenor).

1.13 The J. H. Squibb Celeste Octet.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Selections from Light Opera.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Brahms—Symphony No. 4 in E Minor, Op. 98.

6.03 Brahms' Songs.

6.43 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.55 Liszt—Sonata in B Minor.

7.22 Violin Solo by Paul Kaul.

Romance in F (Beethoven, Op. 50), with Piano accomp. by Godfrey Andolf.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Studio—Hollywood. Leslie Henson and Others in Humorous Variety.

8.42 Local Sport Results.

8.45 London Relay—London Lot.

9.00 London Relay—The News and Topical Talks.

9.45 Gershwin—Concerto in F Major.

Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra and Roy Barry (Piano).

10.10 Selections from Light Opera.

10.35 Variety Programme.

11.12 Dance Music.

12.00 midnight. Close Down.

To-morrow's Broadcast

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1.2-1.5 p.m. and 8-10.30 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

10.10-11.30 a.m. Relay of Morning Service from the Union Church.

12.15 p.m. Tchaikovsky—Trio in A Minor, Op. 50.

Hephzibah and Yehudi Menuhin (Piano and Violin) and Maurice Eisenberg (Cello).

1.03 A Light Orchestral Concert with Esie Ackland (Contralto).

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Erle Coates—Springtime Suite.

Light Symphony Orchestra conducted by The Corporation.

2.0 Selections from Light Opera.

2.30 Close down.

7.0 A Programme of Music of some Early Italian Composers.

Concerto A Quatre, No. 5 (Vivaldi); "Stabat Mater" (Rossini); Lord, we thank Thee, Thy lovingkindness, Sonata in A Major (Scarlatti); Suite in A (Vivaldi); Pastorale and Capriccio (Scarlatti); Siciliano (Geminiani).

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

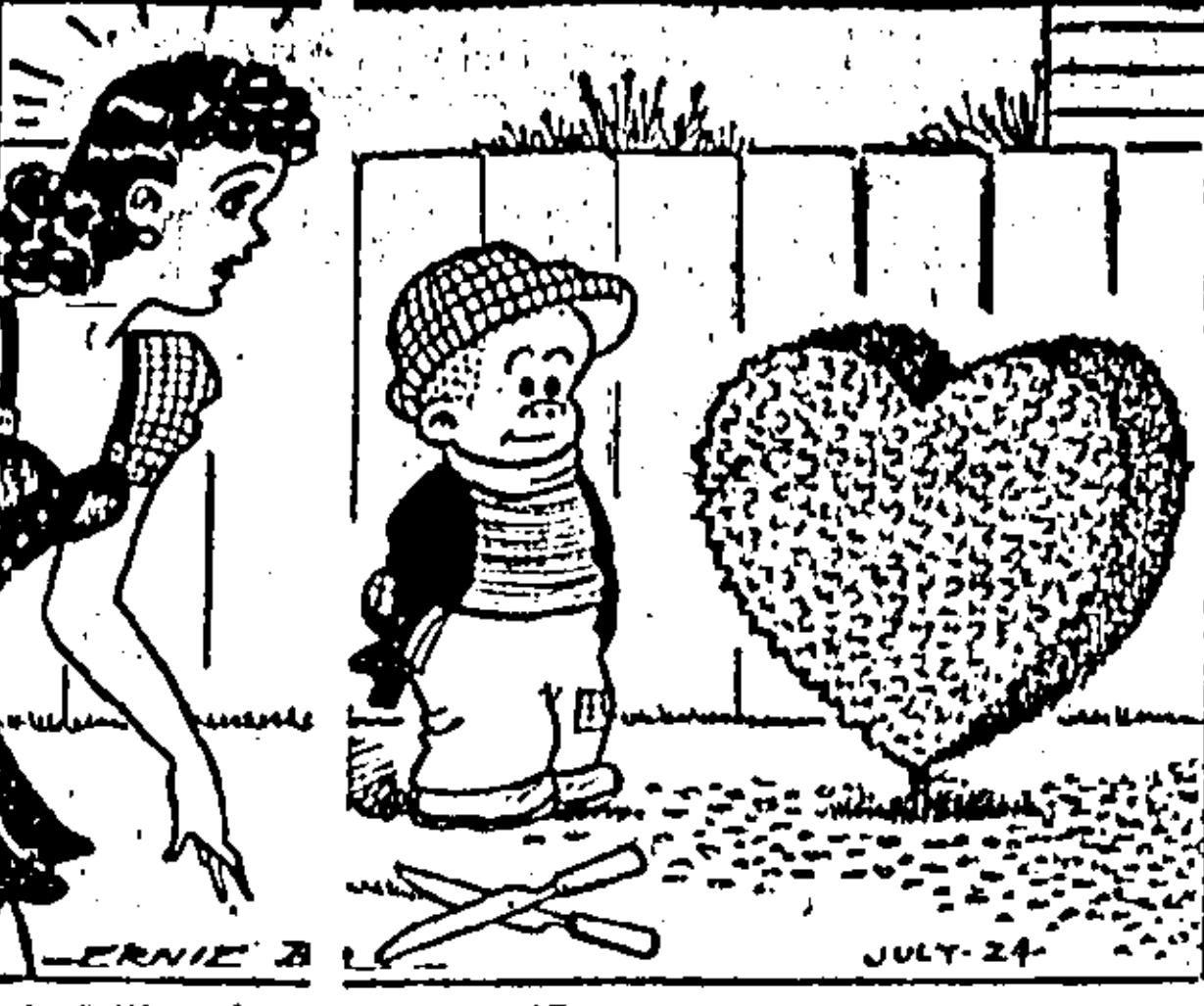
8.03 Compositions of Schubert.

8.45 Studio—The fourteenth of a series of Book Reviews.

8.55 Interlude.

Waldteufel Memories (arr.

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

MAGAZINE PAGE

TROOPS WERE AT LUNCH WHEN NAZI BOMBS HIT THE LANCASTRIA

MEN of the B.E.F., rescued from the French Atlantic port of St. Nazaire after the collapse of the Western Front, were at lunch in the Lancastria when one of the bombs which wrecked the 16,000-ton liner tore through the ceiling and floor of the dining saloon as they sat at table.

No one was hit. But thirty minutes later the great ship was at the bottom of the sea.

On board had been about 5,000 soldiers and airmen, refugees, women as well as men—and their children, as well as a crew of 300. Nearly 2,500 are known to have been saved.

Others are believed to have got ashore and fallen into German hands. Only three or four civilians are missing.

The troops had begun to go aboard at 8 a.m., embarking from tugs. The ship stood waiting for them, about five miles out. What happened afterwards is pieced together from the narratives of survivors.

Lunch, in many relays, started early. There had been an air-raid alarm, but no sign of planes.

Ship "Straddled With Bombs"

Those who could not find seats huddled on the boat deck. The sky was unbroken blue, the sun mercilessly hot.

Lunch was still being served at 4 p.m. when the first airplanes appeared. They attacked the Lancastria ineffectually for half an hour.

But suddenly they straddled the ship with bombs. She listed, righted herself, listed again, settling all the time. Then she turned turtle and sank.

Shattered boats, tin hats—all the khaki figures littered the sea, as suddenly turned from blue to black by tons of oil. French tugs and British warships took many of the struggling folk on board, took as many more to another troopship already packed with soldiers.

When the survivors reached a west coast port their faces were still black with oil, their clothes in tatters.

Captain Shouted "No More"

This is the story an Army officer told:

"I was on deck saying goodbye to two friends when the airplanes first came over. My friends had intended to board the Lancastria, but the captain was shouting 'No more,' and they had to go over to the other troopship."

"The planes were only 200 feet up. I thought they were British."

"One dropped a clutch of four bombs right over the other troopship. I said to myself 'Oh, ho! This doesn't look as if it is going to be much good to you,' and grabbed my tin hat."

"Then the Lancastria was hit. As she went down I waited until her deck was awash, then stepped into the sea. I still had on my tin hat. It was just as well."

"Because when we were all in the water the planes still went on dropping bombs. I dived under the sea and my force lifted us right out of it."

"The most dreadful thing was the cries of those who couldn't swim and there weren't enough lifebelts to go round. You heard 'Help me! I can't swim!'—and you couldn't do anything."

"But the courage shown was magnificent. Those who could swim sang as they swam."

"I managed to get into a lifeboat, but it was soon so overcrowded that it turned turtle and we were all back in the sea. I clambered on the keel, holding a paddle I had somehow collected."

"With it I pulled more men up with me. But they all crowded to one end, and suddenly the keel up-ended and we were in the sea for the third time."

"After that I started swimming and was picked up by a tug. She transferred me to a troopship."

"The officer told this story in the west country port. He wore a borrowed pair of tight trousers, a

He Only Needed A Hatpeg

A SEAMAN, thrown into the water when the Lancastria went down, found himself near a soldier who was still wearing his tin hat as well as his life-jacket.

Soldier: Can you swim, mate?

Sailor: No. Can you?

Soldier: No. What shall I do with my tin hat?

"Get rid of it."

"How?"

"Hang it up."

The heroism inseparable from many disasters in which our fighting men are involved was the burden of many stories told by survivors.

Read this one:—

The sea was splattered with khaki figures, swimming, rowing for their lives. Suddenly above the shouts of command, the cries for help, came the sound of singing.

The struggling men looked back towards the stricken ship. At least a hundred Tommies were clinging to her upturned side. They were singing "Roll Out The Barrel."

The tune died away, and there was a lull. The silence was broken by one of the same band of soldiers. "There'll always be an England," he sang in a rich baritone voice. The others joined in.

That was the Lancastria's requiem. Soon only the end of her stern was still above the waves.

"Absolutely No Panic"

"There was absolutely no panic," said one of the men on board. "We all came out of the cabins and stood in the corridors. An order came along for every one to stand on the right and not move."

"We stood there while half a dozen women and children went by the dog and threw it into the boat, and she cuddled it to her."

"There did not seem to be any more room, so I slid down a line into the sea. I didn't feel it at the time, but the line cut my hands and legs."

"I cannot swim, but I had on a life-saving belt. I saw the huge bulk of the ship with its propellers sticking out of the water above me. I juddered away as fast as I could. When I had got about 250 yards I looked back. Aft of the promenade deck I saw a corporal hanging on by one hand and firing a Bren gun with the other at the German planes."

None of the sea disasters of the war is likely to surpass in human suffering the wreck of the Lancastria. Hundreds of those struggling in the water were suffocated by the fuel oil which covered it, two or three feet deep, as the ship's tanks blew up.

Hundreds of weary soldiers packing the decks were killed as the bombs struck. Hundreds of others were trapped below and went down with the liner.

One man told me of a soldier who, blinded by the force of the first explosion, was being led along to the ship's hospital. Just as the doctor was attending to him a second bomb fell, killing every one there, about a dozen, including the doctor.

Another man said he saw a soldier in the water grab a young girl, both of whose legs had been broken. He swam with her, and both were picked up, but she died later in the resuscitating ship and was buried on the voyage over.

One of the crew of the Lancastria said: "I was reading a book when it hit me. I was not too tired of continuous alarms to get up on deck, so I stayed where I was. But suddenly there was a terrific explosion."

"A bomb had fallen not far from where I was sitting. The table on which I was leaning, bookshelves and everything else went up."

"Man In Front Of Me Was Killed"

"In complete darkness, I groped to a companionway. On the next deck I tried with another man to open some of the portholes so as to jump through, but they were barred."

"We scrambled up on deck, stripped, and jumped overboard. A man just in front of me was hit on the head by flying debris and killed on the spot."

"Beneath where I had been sitting I know there were at least 200 R.A.F. men, and they must have been lost. They just hadn't a chance."

"I heard the terrible sound of their cries as I pushed my way up."

Another of the crew said: "As soon as we were struck I pushed my way towards one of the lifeboats. Already it was full right up with men. When I had eventually moved them others surged towards the boat, hoping they would get a place aboard."

"Just then the Lancastria gave a terrific lurch to port, and all the men were thrown from one side of her to the other. I slid on my back down the deck, which was an enormous-slant, and was flung into the sea."

"It looked like an almost solid mass of men, clinging together like flies, and covered with thick, black oil. All the time the planes were still above us, continually swooping and bombing, and machine gunning every one. I believe, they were Italian."

One of the planes was shot down later by a British vessel, and the pilot, uninjured, taken prisoner.

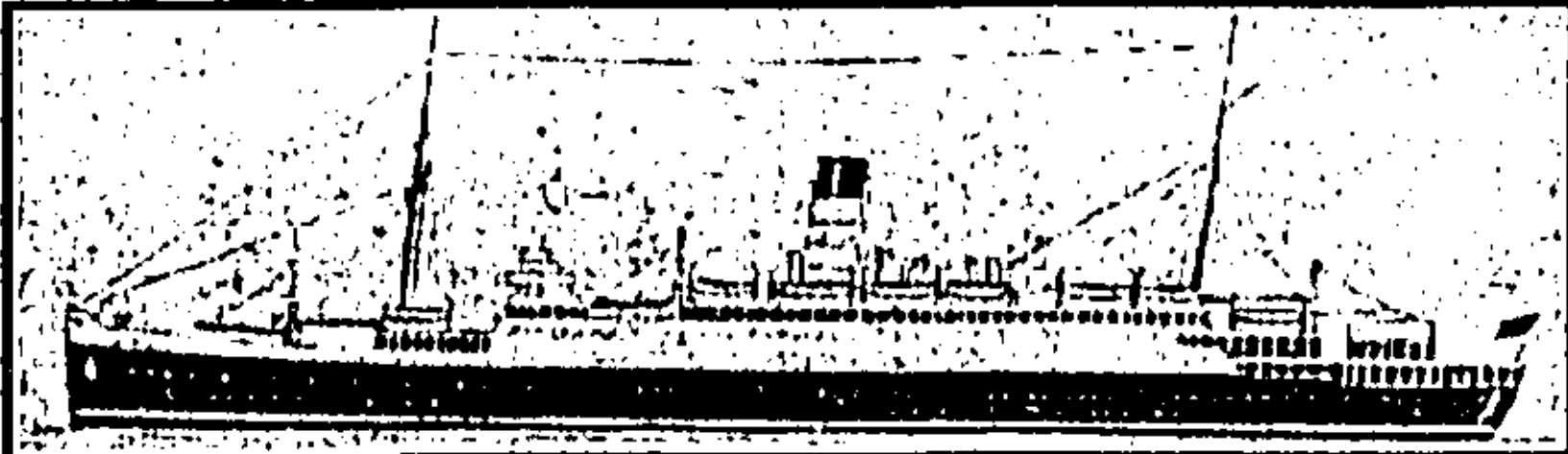
Colonel Wears Sailor's Trousers

Some of the survivors spent five hours in the water, clinging to upturned boats and any piece of wreckage they could find. They were covered in a thick with oil when they were brought ashore.

Most of them walked about the quayside, barefooted, many were clad only in blankets, the majority were still too dazed to talk of their experiences.

Scores of badly injured men were brought ashore on stretchers, and for two or three hours, every available ambulance in the port was pressed into service to take the wounded to hospital.

A colonel had managed to retain



THE LANCASTRIA—"listed, righted herself, listed again, settling all the time."

his tunic, but was wearing a pair of sailor's trousers. Some of the men wore women's jumpers and women sandals.

Captain R. Sharp, the Lancastria's commander, who was saved, has been with the Cunard Company thirty years and sailed in every ship in their fleet. He is married, with two sons, the elder lieutenant in the Navy.

"I was on the bridge when the ship sank, and I was thrown into the water," he said. "I was supported for four hours by my lifebelt, then I saw one of my own ship's lifeboats in charge of Murphy, an Irish quartermaster, and McLeod, a Scottish quartermaster."

"Murphy called to McLeod, 'Holy smoke, there's the captain.' There were a number of Frenchmen in the boat, and with their help they hauled me aboard."

"I am a heavy man, and I was as slippery as an eel because of the oil on my clothes and the lifebelt."

As a postscript to this melancholy tale, read this story of two Church Army sisters. They were taken aboard the Lancastria after a dash for the coast in a military conveyance which was attacked five times by planes. Troot and Chamley are their names.

"Through an open porthole we saw a black cloud in the sky, mov-

Soldiers Leap For Lifebelts

"We rushed on deck, heard the order, 'Women and children first,' and got into a lifeboat. As we moved away from the side of the ship soldiers at a porthole saw we were wearing our lifebelts."

"They shouted, 'Give us a chance!' and we took off our belts and flung them into the sea. They jumped in after them."

"Two old Belgians and a little boy were in the water. The child was saying his prayers, while the others encouraged him to keep afloat. They were saved."

"We threw our own overboard to help others, and soon R.A.F. planes arrived and dropped a number of lifebelts."

The Church Army sisters said there were about 100 women, children and soldiers in their boat. Some of the other boats sank as they were lowered, owing to the liner's heavy list. They ended:—

"When the first British warship arrived there was a great cheer. All around one heard the cries, 'The Navy's here!'"

Will Main War Theatre be MEDITERRANEAN

By GENEVIEVE TABOUIS

A former foreign editor of L'Ouvroir, Paris; now a voluntary exile in London.

(Written for the United Press)

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UP).—We have just been informed that owing to the tremendous difficulties that he is encountering in his battle against England, Chancellor Adolf Hitler has decided to play his war game in the Mediterranean.

Within a few days, he is going to transfer a substantial force to the Mediterranean in order to reinforce the Italians. Thus, he will try to beat the British on sea at Alexandria and on land in Egypt.

The Fuhrer is going short of petroleum. He feels that if the Axis could obtain supremacy in the Mediterranean, England would be deprived of petroleum which is now obtained from Iraq and Iran. This would also do away with the possibility of the Balkan countries, the Soviet Union and Turkey turning against the Axis if the situation becomes unfavourable for Germany.

Well-informed circles here see the situation as follows. If England succeeds in holding her own on the Mediterranean and the North Sea, she will face the winter under the best conditions possible, because Britain ruling the Mediterranean means that Germany can only obtain her petroleum through Rumania via the Danube.

Germany's production is absolutely insignificant, since the Soviet Union does not give her any petroleum. On the other hand, if Britain were to lose the Mediterranean, she will face a very serious winter and very precarious conditions. Her only hope will be the United States.

A third hypothesis—which no one believes—is that Hitler would win his war against England at once. But many are convinced here—in fact, some very reliable sources have dictated in any case that during the course of the winter or some time before the beginning of April at the crisis of the great European famine, Hitler will probably offer London some peace conditions.

These would guarantee that Britain could temporarily maintain her colonies and fleet, but she would have to accept the reorganisation of all Europe under Germany's domination. At this time, Hitler will use every means of propaganda at his disposal to influence Washington to definitely encourage Britain to accept Germany's conditions.

Incidentally, this action is considered to be first in Hitler's contemplated conquest of world hegemony. According to his own predictions, the second would be a campaign against the Soviet Union and the third against the United States.

Naturally America will find herself in a very difficult position in regard to her democratic institutions when Europe submits to Germany. Such is the manner in which well-informed circles sum up the situation.



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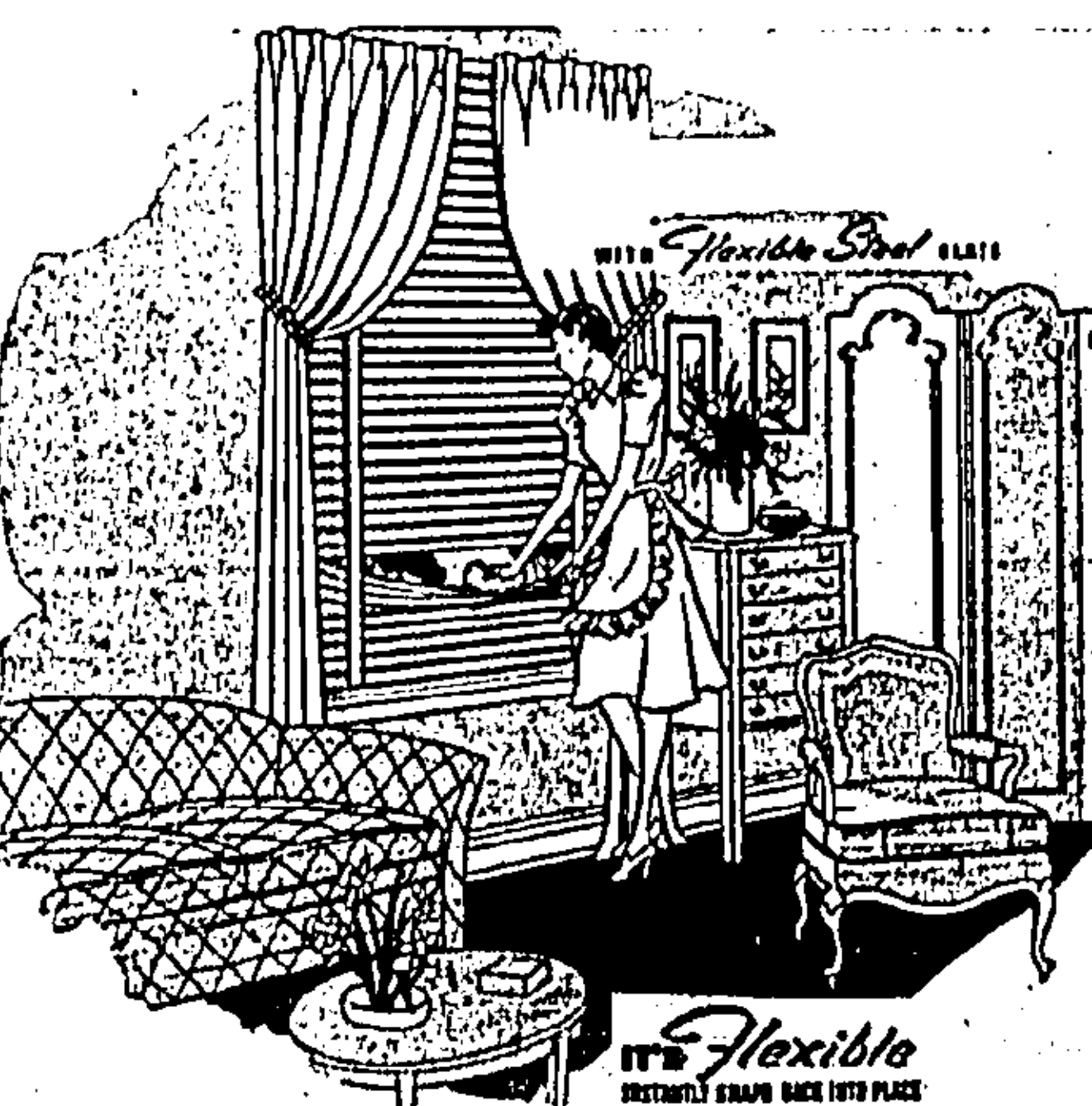
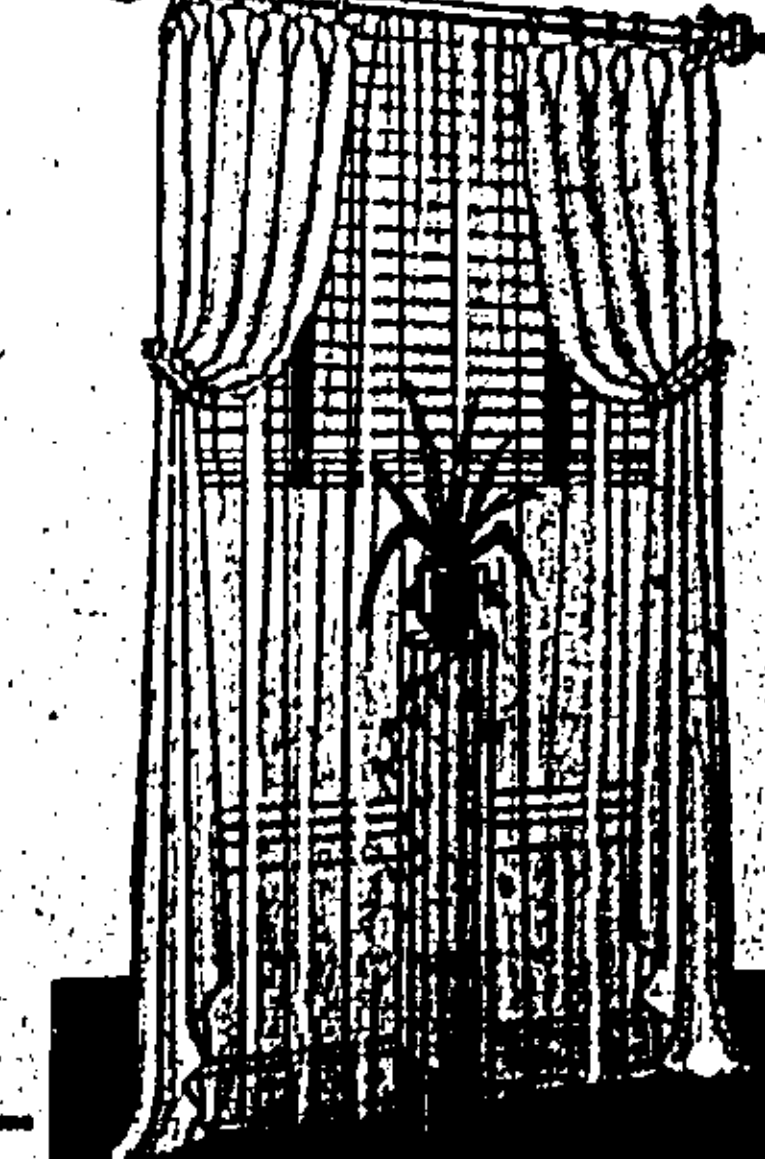
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ROSSELET V. SHERRIFF SEMI-FINAL



R. Baza, No. 1 for C. S. Rosselet, bowling in the rinks semi-final match against G. H. Sherriff's rink at the Club de Recreio last Sunday. Standing behind are J. S. Landolt and A. E. Coates (No. 3 and No. 2), while to the right are E. F. Pope, A. Bower and J. E. Henson (Sherriff's men).—Ming Yuen.

Local Baseball

Portugal and U.S.A. To Settle Controversy

SINCE PORTUGAL beat the United States in the final of the International baseball championship 7-6 last Saturday, conjecture whether the Portuguese lads would have done the same had the Mindanao players been in the team instead of those from the Asheville has loosened a good many tongues, and to settle the argument in the best way possible—the Portuguese meet the Americans again to-day in a friendly tussle at Caroline Hill.

New Shanghai Back-stroke Records C. Huang Wins 440-yds. Championship

TWO SHANGHAI swimming records were broken in the championship events held at the Rowing Club on August 31. These were both back-stroke times. L. S. Lumsdaine completed the 100 yards in 55 4/5 secs., while Miss J. Peach set a new time for the 50 yards when she was timed in 30 4/5 secs., bettering the 1938 record of 28 secs. established by Miss V. E. Schmid.

Charles Huang, recently of Hongkong, proved himself the best of the middle distance swimmers when he came in first in the 440 yards free-style, being timed at 5 mins 57 1/5 secs.

RESULTS

These were the only Shanghai championship races of the evening, and the complete results were:

Men's 100 yards back-stroke.—L. S. Lumsdaine, E. G. Smith, C. C. Wang. Time: 55 4/5 secs. (record).

Women's 50 yards back-stroke.—Miss J. Peach, Miss Ling Mei-ling.

Miss Reige. Time: 30 4/5 secs. (record).

Men's 440 yards free-style.—C. Huang, L. S. Lumsdaine, A. Logan. Time 5 mins. 57 1/5 secs.

To-morrow's Clash

The great game to-morrow will be the fourth game of the five-game series between the U.S. Navy and All-Hongkong for the League Charity Cup.

Present standing is 2-1 in favour of the Navy, and a win to-morrow, therefore, will give them the trophy without any more ado.

Results to date have been:

U.S. Navy All-Hongkong
First Game ... 2
Second Game ... 3
Third Game ... 8

Miss Reige. Time: 30 4/5 secs. (record).

Men's 440 yards free-style.—C. Huang, L. S. Lumsdaine, A. Logan. Time 5 mins. 57 1/5 secs.

"WICK'S" BOWLS NOTES

C. S. Rosselet Favoured To Beat R. Duncan in Rinks Final

How R. Duncan's Rink Reached The Final

1st Round.—Beat W. J. Howard, A. E. H. Castro, J. L. Stephens and A. J. Kew 25-16.
2nd Round.—Beat W. Hong Sling, G. S. Ladd, T. L. Lock and A. A. Lewis 30-14.
3rd Round.—Beat A. Soutar, D. H. Taylor, W. Harris and J. C. Aitken 23-13.
Quarter-final.—Beat W. McLeod, W. S. Dall, J. Orem and J. C. S. Fender 22-19.
Semi-final.—Beat J. Hoosen, A. A. Razack, K. M. Omar and U. M. Omar 18-16.

KEEN LEAGUE GAME TO-DAY AT K.B.G.C.

(By "WICK")

TWO MATCHES in the Senior Division of the Lawn Bowls League to-day will be followed with quite some interest. The first of these is between the Police and the Recreation "A" on the former's green, and the second is between the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and Craighengower on the Kowloon ground.

The reason for the first is because the Police have been the only Club this season who have beaten the Recreation "A". That was on Thursday August 15, when in continuation of an unfinished match from the previous Saturday the Police not only made up their deficit of 9 shots but eventually won by three.

LEAGUE POSITIONS

The second game is of great interest. Craighengower and Recreation "A" are now, more or less, on level terms as regards the league table. Their positions are:

Recreation "A" 14 13 - 1 806 702 20
Craighengower 13 10 - 1 857 693 24
Kowloon B.G.C. 14 10 - 4 912 737 20

Should Craighengower falter against the Kowloon B.G.C. it might make a present of the League to Recreation "A". I say "might" because the two top teams have to play each other next week.

Should the Police again edge out Recreation (which I very much doubt) to-day, it will, if Craighengower can win, give the Valley Club their finest opportunity of winning the Shield.

LOT OF "IF'S"

There are, I know, a lot of "if's" about all this, but there is no denying that the position is most interesting. At the other end of the table, the candidates for relegation—the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Hongkong Football Club—are in opposition.

This should be a "death" struggle. There is nothing in the Second Division to conjecture about, but in the Third, Craighengower are at home to the Hongkong Electric. The latter Club, at the moment, is tied with the Prison Officers Club at the top with 18 points each. With their anticipated win this afternoon, the Electric should go back to first place alone.

To-day's Schedule

Matches to-day are:
FIRST DIVISION
Police v. Recreation "A"
Kowloon B.G.C. v. Craighengower

To-Morrow At Kowloon F.C.

ANOTHER YEAR has rolled by, and once more the final of the Colony Rinks lawn bowls championship is upon us. It is difficult to say which of the three championships—the Singles, the Pairs or the Rinks—attracts the greater interest among Colony bowlers; it varies, I should say, with individual temperament, but generally speaking, from a spectator's point of view, the Rinks matches are usually the more attractive.

It is because of this that a truly bumper crowd is expected at Kowloon Football Club to-morrow, when, at 3.30 p.m., this year's final between C. S. Rosselet's four and R. Duncan's is scheduled to commence.

The two rinks will be: R. Baza, A. E. Coates, J. S. Landolt and C. S. Rosselet (skip), and A. Calman, W. Houston, E. Levett and R. Duncan (skip).

Reviewing the composition of the two rinks as teams, it would be difficult to make a forecast, but on the individual merits of the players concerned odds would seem in favour of the Craighengower men.

DUNCAN'S RECORD

But a study of their Championship records (shown above) reveals that if only for their victories in the quarter-finals and semi-finals, R. Duncan's rink is composed of men capable of beating the best in the Colony.

The victories over Fender's and U. M. Omar's rinks in successive rounds—though they were by three shots and two shots respectively—were meritorious ones, for both of those two teams were worthy of being finalists—or even champions.

The moral confidence that Duncan's four must have gained through their last two matches should stand them in good stead to-morrow. But in speaking of moral values, Rosselet and his men are from the same Club. Craighengower—and in playing together for the senior team, and through continual practice with each other, they are thoroughly familiar with each other's play, and the confidence in that should offset that of Duncan's men.

Certainly, the spectator accommodation at the Kowloon F.C. should be taxed to the limit. His Honour, Sir Atholl MacGregor, the acting President of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, will be present.

Kowloon Dock v. C.S.C.C.
Hongkong F.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Recreation "B" v. Indian R.C.
SECOND DIVISION
Recreation v. C.C.C.
K. Tong v. Talkap
Police v. Hongkong C.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. K.B.G.C.
C.S.C.C. v. Kowloon F.C.
THIRD DIVISION
Hongkong C.C. v. Kowloon F.C.
Craighengower v. Electric

MIKE JACOBS' LATEST BOXING BRAINWAVE

NEW YORK, Aug. (U.P. Correspondent).—Without benefit of hashish, mesmerism, or an uninterrupted fall from a high building, Mike Jacobs' brain cells have come up with an idea which hasn't been matched for practicability since the fellow who thought he was Napoleon suggested a trans-Atlantic bridge.

Right out of the nowhere, into the somewhere, Jacobs has fetched a scheme whereby the next fight for the heavyweight championship of the world will be done in Hollywood and released through the channels which normally handle such things as *Go With The Wind*, *My Favorite Wife*, *Our Town*, and *Andy Hardy Cures His Astigmatism*.

Mike is leaving by stratolite (so as to get his head in the clouds literally as well as figuratively, I suppose) with Hollywood as his last stop. Once there, in the land of tinsel, Gaylord Hauser, *Nutcracker* and millionaires who retire at ten or eleven years of age, he is going to make one of the big movie companies this proposition:

SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE
FILM scheduled 15-round bout between Joe Louis and Max Baer for the heavyweight title. No one to see the fight except a referee and the necessary cameramen and assistants. Then, with the outcome of the fight a deep, dark secret, release the film simultaneously in motion pictures throughout the country.

Jacobs believes that in the near future the real money in prize-fight promotion will come from movie and television rights. He hit on his latest idea when the ban of the transportation of light films across state lines was lifted a few months ago.

Now there isn't a wet blanket waver anywhere in my family line, but I feel it my duty to point out to promoter Jacobs a few of the flaws in his scheme. I might as well beat some unkindly sanity commission to it, don't you think?

HALF-MINUTE MOVIE

LET us consider the filming of Baer and Louis as *Go With The Wind*. A colossal four-reel-and-a-half-inch production. The chances are that it wouldn't last more than a minute or two, and Hollywood, as I recall, hasn't taken up the production of short-short shorts quite yet. The movie moguls go more for fifteen reels, twelve reels, eight reels and the like. They might balk at producing and releasing a 1-2 inch reeler.

Why, the show wouldn't last long enough for the proper technical plug. And it would be in technical colour, too, with the combination of Joe's fists and Maxie's nose providing the colour.

Now about that simultaneous release gag. Due to the variation in time in different parts of the country, customers in New York would know the outcome four hours before customers in Los Angeles did. What could prevent New York gamblers from shipping a ton of lettuce to California during the four-hour gap and cleaning up on a sure thing?

R. DUNCAN V. U. M. OMAR SEMI-FINAL



The other semi-final rinks match in progress. R. Duncan's rink against U. M. Omar's. Standing around watching their skips send down woods are (left to right) E. Levett, W. Houston, K. M. Omar, A. A. Razack, J. Hoosen and A. Calman.—Ming Yuen.

How C. S. Rosselet's Rink Reached The Final

1st Round.—Beat C. E. Shipp, A. Bakar, A. R. Minu and A. K. Minu 15-12.
2nd Round.—Beat J. W. Leonard, Y. A. Razack, L. C. R. Souza and W. K. Way 30-11.
3rd Round.—Beat L. Sykes, H. J. Bicknell, G. W. Deacon and J. G. Meyer 31-18.
Quarter-final.—Beat G. Duncan, C. F. Needham, N. J. Bebbington and A. Brooksbank 31-18.
Semi-final.—Beat E. F. Pope, A. Bower, J. E. Henson and G. H. Sherriff 20-18.

PROGRESS IN OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

By "WICK"

THOUGH through various reasons several matches in the Open Singles bowls championship could not be played this week, those that were completed in many cases provided close scores. Eighteen, in all, were played, and in four of them there were only one-shot differences.

The easiest win of all was that of C. E. Marques over A. Jilott, the score being 21-4 on Tuesday at the Kowloon B.G.C. A. M. Holland beat J. E. Noronha at the Kowloon Cricket Club the same day by an almost equal score—21-5—while A. R. Minu beat E. F. Pope and M. N. Rakusen beat A. Bower 21-7 and 21-8 respectively.

OUTSTANDING FEAT

The outstanding feat of the week was undoubtedly that of J. N. Wong (Kowloon Tong) against B. A. Mancell at the Kowloon F.C. on Thursday. Three "possibles", as were scored by Wong, in one match are unique. The green was fast, surprisingly so in comparison with that of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club that same day, and Wong quickly found the weight—much faster than did Mancell, for two of the 3's were recorded on the 2nd and 3rd heads when Mancell was still trying to get the measure of the green.

GREEN DIFFERENCES

It was unfortunate that the shower which fell on Wednesday was sufficient to put off all the matches at Civil Service Cricket Club, but it was surprising, especially as on the Craighengower ground, just across the way, the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and Craighengower completed their unfinished league match from August 10.

However, greens vary—as note the difference between the K.F.C. and the K.B.G.C. on Thursday night, but players are reminded that all postponed matches should be played off as soon as possible, on a date suitable by mutual arrangement, but on the greens selected by the Bowls Committee. In this latter respect permission must first be obtained from the bowls conveners of the greens concerned.

SPORTS ADVT.

THE MACAO JOCKEY CLUB NOTICE

The SEPTEMBER RACE MEETING originally scheduled for Sunday, the Eighth of September has been postponed to SUNDAY, the FIFTEENTH of SEPTEMBER. By Order of the Stewards,

T. A. MARTIN & CO., Secretaries.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1940. place, but Ahern, with the better score over the second nine holes took second prize.

Golf

HAPPY VALLEY RESULTS

Results of the Happy Valley Golf Club Summer Meeting were as follows:

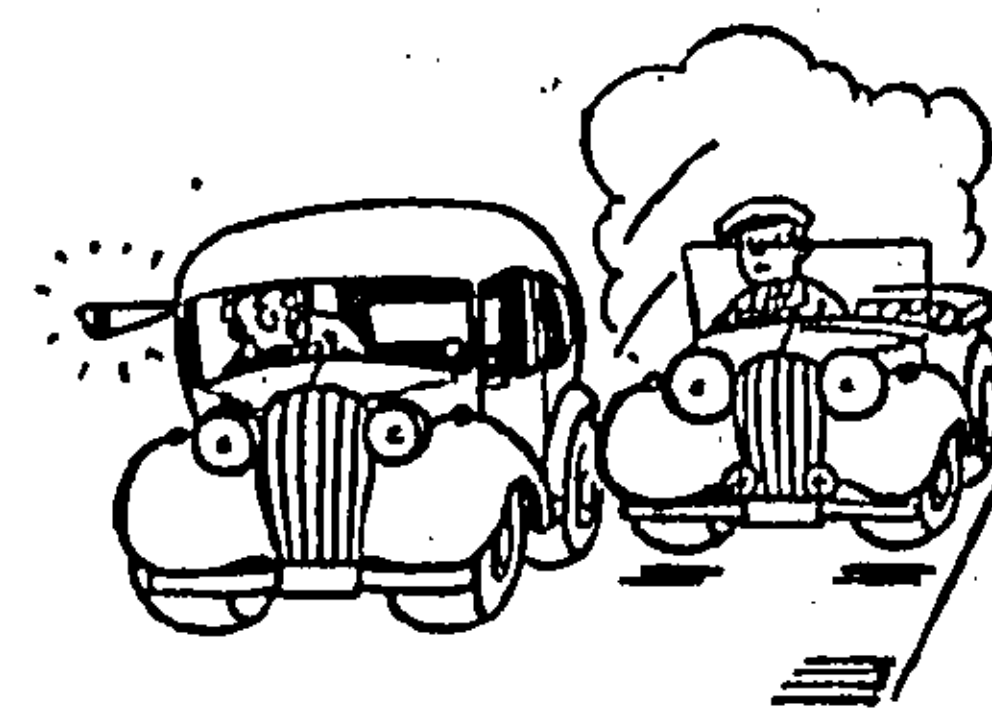
CHAMPIONSHIP
L. R. Andrewes 70 70=152
R. K. Collings 80 70=150
A. J. Dennis 81 70=157; D. S. Edwards 82 70=158; W. Ahern 79 80=159.

CAPTAIN'S CUP
W. S. Hillier with a score of 79=8=70 qualified.

MEDAL ROUND
T. B. Low won with a score of 78=11=67.
W. Ahern 79=9=70 and R. K. Stott (77=7=70) tied for second.

MOTORISTS!!

A little absent mindedness may lead to your entire absence.



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First Class 1.00 Gallery 0.20
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Nazis Shoot While We Rescue

Typical Brutality
LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—German airmen have again prevented the rescue of their comrades from the sea by British naval units, states an official Admiralty communiqué.

This morning three H. M. drifters attempted to rescue four German airmen who had bailed out over the sea from a German bomber, but the rescue was prevented by other German aircraft which attacked the drifters with machine-gun fire.

There were no casualties in the drifters.
One of our motor torpedo-boats was also attacked and machine-gunned by German aircraft this morning while going to the rescue of the crew of a German aircraft shot down in the English Channel.
Four of the crew of the motor torpedo-boat were slightly wounded and the attempt at rescue was abandoned.

Stock Exchange In Happy Mood

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange to-day was favourably influenced by the Prime Minister's speech yesterday in the House of Commons.
Consequently the market was bright and active and there was no sign of the usual week-end realisations.

Gold-minings, oils and home industries experienced a better demand, which caused improvements in prices in view of some shortage.
Gilt-edged were a fraction higher and foreigners were mostly steady and unchanged.

Wall Street was narrowly irregular.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, announces that he has received a total of £4,081,000 for the purchase of aircraft.

According to to-day's Government "Gazette," 3,277 emigrants left the Colony for the Straits Settlements during last month.

The blend that's in demand



Quality Sells
Sanderson's
LUXURY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY
Imported by
W. R. Loxley & Co.
(CHINA) LTD.
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Distilled and bottled in Scotland
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ESTABLISHED 1863

Anglo-American Far East Co-operation

Developments Expected

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Fullest Anglo-American co-operation in the Far East, where the vital interests of the two countries are threatened by the Japanese policy, already exists, it is believed here, but concrete developments must await a suitable political atmosphere in the United States.

The recent Anglo-American agreement was a big dose for the United States isolationists to swallow and the administration feel that they had best give them time to digest it.

Tripartite Talks
Later talks will be resumed on the Far Eastern question not only between Great Britain and the United States but also with Australia.

It is stated that discussion will also take place on the use, in an emergency, of the naval base at Singapore by the fleets of both, according to the strategic conditions which prevail.

No doubt exists in naval circles here that the Singapore Base will be available for the United States Fleet if the United States desired to use it, but any offer from Britain at this time might be misinterpreted as a step to involve the United States and induce it to pick the British chestnut from the fire.

The whole situation was canvassed yesterday by Lord Lothian (British Ambassador), Mr. Cordell Hull (U.S. Secretary of State) and Mr. R. G. Casey (Australian Minister in Washington), and a "go-slow" policy was agreed upon as the best one.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says:

This week has witnessed an all round improvement both in respect of prices and amount of business transacted. At the close demand and supply are unbalanced, the former predominating. It would thus seem probable that until resistance point is reached, and of which there are at present no signs, shares will further appreciate. Further encouraging war news following on that already received, would undoubtedly act as an added stimulant to the market.

Business Done During the Week
H.K. Banks \$1,275, \$1,280, \$1,290, \$1,295
Bank of East Asia \$72
Union Insurance \$377.50
H.K. Fire Insurance \$150
Wharves \$87.50
Docks (Old) \$15.50, \$16.00
Docks (New) \$10, \$10.10, \$10
Providents \$3.00, \$4, \$4.20
Hotels \$3.50, \$3.55, \$3.60
Land \$20.00, \$20
Hampshire \$5.50
Tramways \$15.50, \$16.00, \$15.70
China Lights (Old) \$0.60
Electric (Old) \$37.50
Electric (New) \$36.45, \$36.40
Macao Electric \$17
Telephones (Old) \$23.50
Cements \$16.80, \$16.10, \$16.50
Dairy Farms \$17.00
Govt. 3 1/2% Loan (1934) 95

Buyers
H.K. Insurance \$377.50
H.K. Fire Insurance \$150
Wharves \$87
Docks (Old) \$16.50
Docks (New) \$10
Providents \$4.40
Hotels \$3.00
Land \$20.25
Hampshire \$0.85
Trams \$15.60
Yau Ma Tei \$21.50
China Lights (Old) \$7
Electric (Old) \$38.25
Electric (New) \$36.75
Telephones (Old) \$24
Telephones (New) \$9.00
Cements \$16.50
Dairy Farms \$18.10
Watsons \$8.85
Entertainments \$6.40

Sellers
China Underwriters 10 cts.
Sales
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan (1934) 95
H.K. Banks \$1,290
H.K. Fire Insurance \$377.50
H.K. Fire Insurance \$150
Docks (Old) \$16.00/90
Providents \$4.50
Hotels \$3.00/85
Trams \$10
China Lights (New) \$4.10
Cements \$16.40/50
Watsons \$9
Realities \$3.05/3.00

GOVERNMENT BAN ON WOMEN

—FROM PAGE ONE—

In the Colony appears unnecessary for the defence of the Colony, to leave the Colony forthwith or to proceed from one part of the Colony to another.

Police officers and others have power to use such force or restraint as may be necessary to carry out the order.

GOVERNMENT Appoint Financial Adviser

At the invitation of Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Catto, a partner in the international banking firm of Morgan Grenfell, and a director of the Bank of England, has accepted the appointment as financial adviser to the Government.

Sir Kingsley has also appointed a "Brains Trust" of financial and economic experts to advise him. Among the members are Mr. J. M. Keynes, author of the compulsory savings plan to finance the war, Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the T.U.C. a bank chairman and a member of the C.W.S.

LOOTING CAPITAL CHARGE

When a man was charged at the London Police Court to-day with stealing from a shop damaged in an air raid and assaulting a constable with the intention of resisting arrest, the Magistrate remarked that it was a capital charge and remanded him in custody.—Reuter.

FOR FREE FRENCHMEN

Frenchmen in Hongkong willing to acquire the emblem of General de Gaulle are asked to communicate with P. L. L. Blau, Tel. 33089.

LONDON'S DOG-FIGHTS

—FROM PAGE ONE—

Thames Estuary was the biggest scene in the area.
The third air raid warning in the London area ended at 8.39 p.m.

Crowds Watch Battle
LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Crowds in the streets of a south-east coast town this evening watched a spectacular battle in the air when R.A.F. fighters, with machine-guns blazing away, dived into a force of German bombers and scattered them right and left.

The German machines fled out to sea except for two which dived into the sea, one in flames.

Two airmen bailed out and a tug put out to sea with a naval surgeon to rescue them.

Determined Efforts
LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Determined efforts by German fighters to force their way through the London defences to-day again proved a costly failure.

Spitfires and Hurricanes destroyed the raiders at a rate of one every two minutes in the morning.

In a one-hour battle over south-east England, Fighter Command pilots shot down 34 bombers and fighters, and probably several others, says the Air Ministry news service.

So far nine British fighters are missing, but the pilots of six are safe.

Formations of Junkers bombers, heavily protected by Messerschmitt fighters, approached Dover cliffs early to-day when about 300 aircraft were used in this mass attack in waves of 20 or 30 and aerodromes, as usual, were the targets.

Poles In Action
Most of the fights were over Kent and Sussex, but a number of raiders were intercepted off Beachy Head.

The Polish squadron, which has been so successful this week, again shot down six raiders and probably accounted for two others.

Formation of about 20 bombers flying over the sea off Dungeness at 15,000 feet with 40 fighters rising in tiers up to 24,000 feet.

In the dog-fights that followed, six Messerschmitts were definitely shot down, two more probably destroyed and two more damaged.

The famous Spitfire Auxiliary Squadron accounted for five Messerschmitt fighters.

A Hurricane squadron defending their aerodrome shot down one bomber and two Messerschmitts.

CAROL LEAVES RUMANIA

—FROM PAGE ONE—

further charge is that vast sums allotted for armaments have been spent for other purposes.

Meanwhile "Domest" reports from Bucharest that Hungarian troops occupying Transylvania have advanced to points twelve miles from the frontier.

The newspaper "Curentul" states that the task of the Cariova conference was to decide and that the delegates are awaiting final instructions before signing the proposed Bulgarian-Rumanian agreement.

Fighting In Palace
BUCHAREST, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Shots were heard in the square of the Royal Palace this afternoon and two gendarmes were wounded.

The fighting is believed to be the result of political quarrels between two political groups.

Co-operation With United States

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt at the Press conference to-day stated that the republics of Costa Rica and Ecuador were co-operating completely with the United States in plans for the defence of the Americas.

He added that no negotiations for the acquisition of additional naval or air bases were now under way with the country.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The rationing of textiles, shoes and clothing of all sorts has been introduced in Norway, says an Oslo dispatch to the official German news agency.

Bowls Singles

W.L. Walker Eliminates C.W. Silva 21-10

Courtesy To Opponents

(By "WICK")

COURTESY TO OPPONENTS, apparently, is a subject upon which the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association needs to print a booklet for circulation. While strolling around the various greens last night I heard one or two complaints—not from the players—respecting this failing on the part of certain bowlers.

There were at least two players who were patiently waiting for their opponents to turn up as late as 5.30 p.m. When I left the Club de Reccelo, J. H. Gelling was still there alone, and when I arrived at the Kowloon Cricket Club I found R. F. da Luz in a similar predicament.

It was at this latter Club that some really good bowling was in progress. W. L. Walker eliminated C. M. Silva from the Singles Championship 21-10, but the disparity of scores does not convey the idea of the standard of play.

Walker, it is true, was in the lead throughout the match, but this was because he had just the finer touch, and his superlative drawing never failed. It was by these means—drawing that he laid his 4 on the 3rd head.

It speaks itself for Silva's play that even on the 15th head when Walker was leading 18-10, spectators were hesitant to say that Walker was bound to win.

SCORING SPELLS
Of the first 11 heads, Walker scored on eight and with a scoring spell over the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th that gained him 9 shots was leading then 18-4.

Then for a space of four heads, Silva gained just that slightly better control over his woods that meant the extra few inches and he scored 2-1-2-1 before Walker came back with the beauties that gave him another 2 to make him 21-10.

There was then, of course, little more to it, and the winning singles came on the next head.

Lack Of Practice

AT THE Kowloon Bowling Green Club, C.C. Pereira overcame E. B. Meadows 21-12. Lack of practice was obviously the cause of Meadows' comparatively big defeat. At the commencement he had difficulty in locating the jack on a green that was neither fast nor slow but which was drawing well.

There had throughout, at one stage, when he was 13-2, Meadows featured a scoring streak that brought him up to 13-8, and, over the last heads, showed a far more confident control of his woods. Pereira, however, went slowly further away to secure a deserved win.

KING AND QUEEN SEE DEFENCES

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Their Majesties the King and Queen saw the Fighter Command of the R.A.F. in action against the Luftwaffe to-day when they paid a private visit to the Fighter Headquarters near London.

Their Majesties were touring the Headquarters when news of the enemy raid was received.

They saw the elaborate smooth-working plan of defence operations being put into action with orders being flashed to key points.

Their Majesties remained to luncheon with Air Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, the C-in-C, and his officers.

GRAVING DOCK TO COST \$10,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Legislation authorising the United States Navy to build the world's largest graving dock in New York is recommended by the House of Representatives' Naval Affairs Subcommittee.

The estimated cost is \$10,000,000. The Sub-Committee also recommended the building of another dry dock at the Atlantic entrance of the Panama Canal Zone suitable for docking battleships.

Newest in Sports Wear . . .

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CORAL, WHITE, WINE, TURQUOISE, NAVY.

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VERY GAY, STRIPED INTERLOCK

JUMPERS

WITH SHORT SLEEVES

In Powder Blue, Navy & Wine.

Also in White Grounds with coloured stripes.

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SLACKS

NAVY BLUE & GREY.

Uncrushable, very trim and neat.

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IN ALL COLOURS

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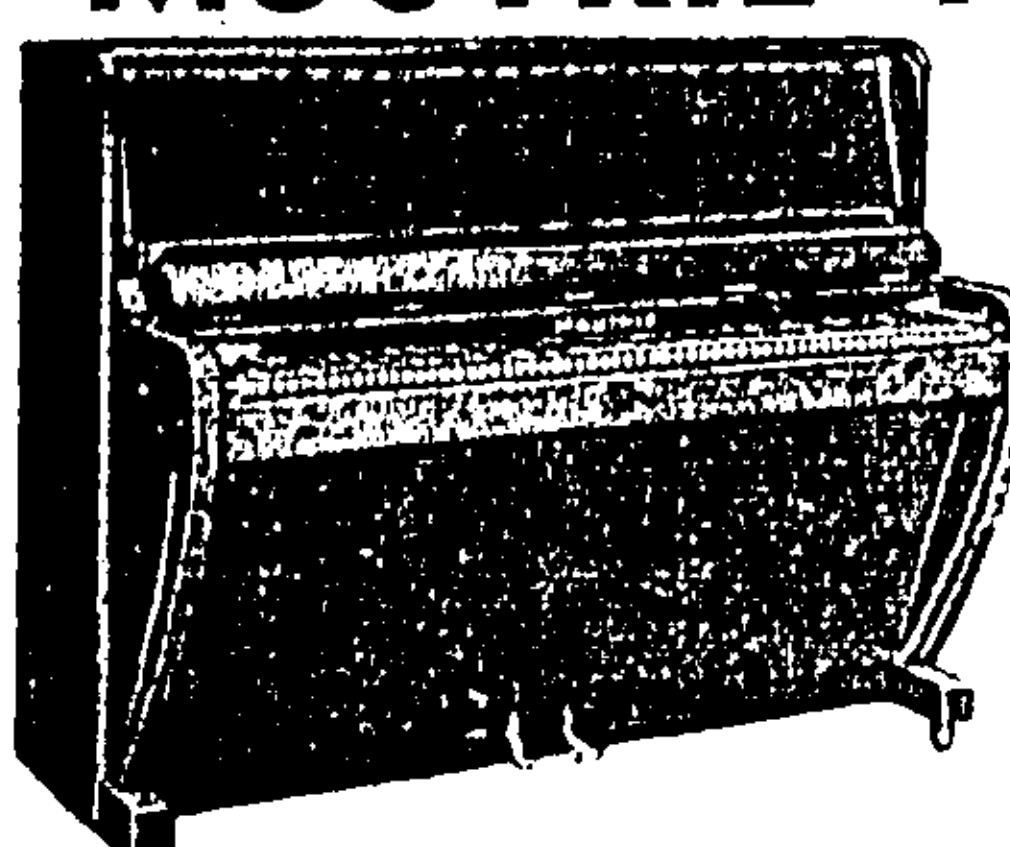
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FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER
(Omitting Honolulu)

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Then Montreal and Quebec, gay French-speaking cities on the famous St. Lawrence Seaway, and a quick crossing to Europe by one of Canadian Pacific's Atlantic fleet.

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No obligation to purchase.

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DEATH

ALLEN.—At 7.30 a.m. on September 7, 1940, at No. 4 Ashley Road, Kowloon, Mrs. J. E. Allen, aged 74 years. (Australian papers please copy).

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Saturday, September 7, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 28015

THE press "Special to the Telegraph" is used by the "Hongkong Telegraph" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1934. Each news item bears the indication "UP" is received in Hongkong on the date of publication by the United Press, who reserve all rights and forbid republication, either wholly or in part without previous arrangement.

United States Policy

Current flurry in the U.S. Defence Department has for some time been expressing itself in the orthodox million and billion-dollar appropriations which Americans make for any object upon which they have set their hearts. That object is now defence of the American. It is uncertain how this will be realised in practice, and American policy generally is obscured by the oncoming presidential elections. It is clear, however, that the American people has awakened to its own peril and the President has permitted the Press to ask for compulsory military service in the United States.

This registers a big advance in two years during which the President has applied himself to the task of implanting in the minds of his people his own ideas of the responsibilities of impending disaster for the United States from Europe's unhappy turmoil. The President has advanced cautiously and not without setbacks towards a policy of American co-operation with Great Britain. He has been tripped up by his own optimism as well as by American apathy, but he has succeeded. To-day the United States stands for full aid to Great Britain short of armed intervention in Europe, leading some people to somewhat unjustly remark that whereas the Americans once took heed of the German Jibe that England was ready to fight to the last Frenchman, America is prepared to defend democracy to the last Englishman.

Many convinced the President and those nearest to him that the "do-nothing" attitude of the American public as far as Europe was concerned was no longer desirable or safe. To the task of formulating a European policy he brought two ideas, that foreshadowed in his disarmament message to the League of Nations in 1933, and that exemplified by the trade policy associated with the name of his able lieutenant and Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. In essence he sought to make aggression impossible by advocating disarmament, and to facilitate a return to international sanity by co-operating to clear trade channels. There is no reason for believing that the President has changed his mind on these two fundamental ideas, but events have put them out of court for the time.

When the last chances of international disarmament vanished, the President sought to make aggression dangerous, on the lines of his famous "Quarantine" speech in Chicago in 1937. To this phase of his policy belong the many peace appeals which he made at critical moments and his well-known moves to Germany. But always his moves were robbed of much of their effect by the impossibility of backing them up with definite undertakings. United States public opinion made that impossible. Public reaction to the "Quarantine" speech had been violent, and this attitude of mind still beat him on every head. By the beginning of January, 1939, however, he was moved to define to Congress his desire to assist the democracies by all methods short of war. Openly he criticised the neutrality legislation as "laws which

Washington.
OUT of the wreck and ruin of continental Europe, the shape of a new world, in this Western Hemisphere, is already emerging.

In a word, we are witnessing to-day the birth of an American alliance stretching from the North Pole to the Antarctic.

Canada, while politically independent, of course, and standing by Britain in the agony of its siege, will form part of the vast hemispheric scheme which the United States is building now with all its might.

The Roosevelt programme, first called merely a device to handle the surplus exports of Canada and the South American Republics, turns out to mean the pooling of the economic resources of the two continents.

Wall of Forts And Battleships

As newspapers put it bluntly, Canada's acceptance of this economic programme is taken for granted. But, as the authoritative "New York Times" says, the programme, goes much further than that.

It involves the unified defensive system of this hemisphere.

The United States will ask the South American Republics and Canada to collaborate erecting not merely a trade wall, but a wall of battleships, aeroplanes, and forts.

The Monroe Doctrine is being turned into a grand military pact of the West, and where, under the original doctrine, the United States proposed alone to repel invaders, now every nation in the hemisphere will be asked to do its part in general defence.

This, if it succeeds, is going to be a Pax Romana of the Early Christian era and the Pax Britannica under which we have always lived.

It is going to change not only the whole course of history, but our entire way of life on this continent. Politically, it will mean vast expansion of Government control over everything. Economically, it will mean the curtailment of freedom of private enterprise.

Alliance Armed To Teeth

To all citizens it will mean a reduced standard of living, at least in its early stages, as our money goes more and more into armaments.

In fact, the conversion of the Western Hemisphere into an alliance armed to the teeth is going to be the democratic instincts, the political intelligence, and the whole character of the people who live in it.

Canada's position in this grim new world is full of difficulty.

It is the only American nation involved in war directly. It has commitments and interests, both economic and emotional, in both world's old and new, but the United States is doing nothing to limit support of Britain in this crisis.

On the contrary there is everywhere the highest admiration in America for the decision to stand by the mother country, and there is a determination to send all American aid short of troops.

may operate unfairly—may actually aid an aggressor.

Public reaction was again unfavourable. The isolationists wedded to their theories and to the belief that there would not be a war. A general feeling grew that the President was war-minded. After the April crisis in Europe, however, he decided to fight for repeal of the Neutrality Acts as a matter of principle. By mid-July he was still unable to find a majority for the proposal. So ended his effort to make aggression dangerous by giving tangible support to the Allies. Thereafter his energies were devoted to preparing the United States for the shock of war.

The outbreak of war did what the President had failed to do—secured a majority in favour of repeal of the Neutrality Act. Too late to operate as a factor preserving peace, access to United States resources was nevertheless a valuable asset to the Allies in waging war.

The one line of policy in which he has succeeded admirably in the last two years is that designed to organise the Americans in a united front against infringement of the Monroe Doctrine, but this ultimate depends on the ability of the United States to cushion itself and Republics against the economic effects of the war. The Far East, where the United States has always taken a strong line against Japan, has deteriorated, and events in Europe have outstripped the President's talent for improvisation. The United States is faced with grave decisions, but the President and his advisers have now taken their stand on the British claim that only by the dissolution of the Nazi regime and the banishment of "Nazi" methods, whether in Europe or in the East, can peace come to the world.

Out of the Chaos of Europe, created by Adolf Hitler, the Western Hemisphere plans a

BRAVE NEW WORLD



The Light that MUST NOT FAIL

If the war lasts, the United States will undoubtedly be sucked into it completely.

Meanwhile, every American prays Britain can stand a siege until American factories can supply it with clouds of aeroplanes and until the blockade against Germany can be made decisive.

That result, of course—the collapse of Germany—is the only thing which can forestall the development of a new American economy.

If Germany is finally defeated, Roosevelt undoubtedly will lead the movement to rid the world of strangling tariffs and barriers, but against totalitarian Europe, reaching out greedily towards the weak North American nations, the United States has no choice.

Its answer is in the hemisphere economy foreshadowed from the White House and about to crystallise into actual legislation.

Sustaining Britain's Resistance

There will be an economic deal by which a central trading corporation, here in Washington, will take over and market the surplus exports of Canada and other North and South American nations.

Then there will be a military understanding by which all nations will fight if any is invaded, and there certainly will be conferences between Canada and its neighbour to determine the location of naval bases and the disposition of forces in general on the Atlantic and Pacific.

Finally, both nations will proceed to develop their armament and train their soldiers on a scale unimaginable two weeks ago.

All this is long-range planning, but every thinking American knows that it does not meet the immediate problem—to save Britain from Hitler, Britain being recognised as America's first line of defence.

The tragedy of the present situation is that the majority of American people are not yet willing to go to war with Germany, and cannot see any use in doing so.

Thinking Americans know that a declaration of war would be of inestimable value to Britain, because it would guarantee the ultimate deliverance of the British Isles, whatever happened.

As Walter Lippman said recently, a deeper commitment than that given to France is required to "sustain the resistance of the British Isles, to provide sufficient reason why the British Fleet should, in the final stage, take refuge in this hemisphere, and ensure continuing independence from Hitler's control of the Dominions and of the Crown Colonies of this hemisphere or within striking distance of it."

Lippman urges America to enter into specific arrangements with London and Ottawa covering the precise assistance that America can give, but, as Lippman admits, the United States, at the most critical hour of its history, is paralysed by a division of authority between the President and Congress.

Training Young Americans

In time the United States will be in the war—of that no one here doubts—but the question at the moment is whether the United States can give Britain enough material aid to enable it to hang on long enough.

No one here can answer that, but the United States is taking no chances in its answer to the menace of totalitarian Europe, and the overshadowing consideration of American politics to-day is the determination to arm America, to defend it and, economically at least, to control it.

In Washington, I heard Roosevelt adopt the doctrine of universal compulsory Government service for young Americans.

This service might take the form of compulsory training, involving both combat duties and duties behind the fighting lines as technicians, aircraft mechanics, and so on.

The President envisaged technical training for work on the industrial production necessary to support a fighting army, and conservation units, trained to conserve national resources in war-time.

As he announced his conscription plan, calmly sitting there in shirt sleeves, the President was puffing a cigarette, grinning at his own wise cracks, but he realised he was making the most significant statement by any American President of modern times.

In terms of the life and thought of the ways of his people, he was proclaiming a second American Revolution.

History In Ten Days

The cool announcement that America is going to adopt conscription—something utterly unthinkable even 10 days ago—is a better indication than anything so far that life on this continent will never be quite the same again in our time.

As one of the President's closest advisers told me, "We have lived through a century of history in 10 days. We have seen a world die. To-day we live in a new era. Nothing we said, nothing we planned yesterday matters. We are entering upon a revolution here in America. We can't stop it—our job is to make it work."

The President's announcement of compulsory Government service for every boy and girl in the country at the age of 18 meant changing the whole outlook of the American people, forcing them to accept at last one thing which they have always regarded as the core and symbol of the European system, and Roosevelt would never have demanded this thing if he did not know the people would accept it.

That is what shows you how, of a sudden, the whole course of American history, the whole mould of national character and mind, have altered in the last 10 days.

It is a deep, inarticulate decision in the soul of these people. It means that America is awakening at last from her long sleep—that the ideal of a more abundant life, the drive for more luxury and more ease must be replaced now by a new ideal of service, a harder and tougher life, or America is going to perish.

Anybody who heard the President and saw his smile turn into grim determination knows that Roosevelt believes this, believes that this country and his continent must first save its soul before it can save its economic system, its land and possessions.

Britain Can Survive

That, by long odds, is the most important thing that has happened in America, of which vast military purportations and revolutionary economic changes are merely the outward result to enable it to hang on long enough.

President Roosevelt's appointment of Colonel Frank Knox as Secretary of the Navy and of Mr. Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War are proofs of his determination to unite his people for the task ahead.

I am in a position to say that the American Government believes Britain can stand the siege and can survive.

Nobody in Washington doubts that, by September, America's aid will be very great, including aeroplanes on a large scale, and no one doubts that, if Britain hangs on, the United States will be in the war.

In fact, America is in the war now, and knows it.

There can be no doubt the American Government has told Mr. Churchill to count on American aid to the limit when this country has got its industrial plant mobilised.

This country has just realised it has now no military machine at all, only the Navy.

For years it has believed its own blather about the "great American Air Force," the invisible Navy bombers, and it awaits to find that it has at least 2,000 first-line planes, not one of them modern by European standards, 75,000 equipped troops, no tanks, and few guns—in all, a pitiful military establishment, not adequate for a fifth-class slugging nation.

With fury at itself, with bitter disillusionment and hurt pride, this country is going to arm now and build a Navy larger than any the world has ever seen, but this will take several years.

Another conclusion—now obvious to everyone—is that the idea presented by the New Deal, and stubbornly opposed by this country's business leaders, has triumphed completely, and will go on to new heights.

Even business has stopped complaining, although every businessman knows he is in for more and more taxes, and all those other things which, ten days ago, he was sure would ruin the country.

To-day money has ceased to count, not only in the form of more, or of debt, or of bankruptcy, but a four-billion dollar Naval Bill passes through Congress in three hours.

The idea of planning which has kept this nation split and quarrelling for seven years, the idea of spending which business regarded as mad and ruinous, becomes established and accepted policy.

Another inevitable conclusion is that living standards will drop, as they must, while Americans more and more pour their incomes into Government taxes, but the sacrifice will be more evenly distributed than ever before.

America will try to hang on to the social gains of the New Deal. To a great extent, unemployment should be solved, and, while the average man will be poorer, the poorest man should get a job.

New Hemispheric Trade Plan

The United States knows it must shore up the business of Canada, which is threatened by the loss of European markets. This will be done by tariff agreements under the new hemispheric trade plan, and, perhaps, by direct loan.

Most of the high places in Washington look for the ultimate Customs union between the two countries, but no one thinks or wants political union.

In Washington to-day there is only one question—all others are swept away by the tide of events.

The question is not whether we are going into a hard age of discipline, co-operation, and public service for every individual.

The question is, how much of liberty, have much democracy, we can save, under the new system we are now building.

We can build economic and military power in America to defend ourselves and rescue Britain.

Our problem to-day—and every leader in Washington knows it—is to preserve the individual free man in this process.

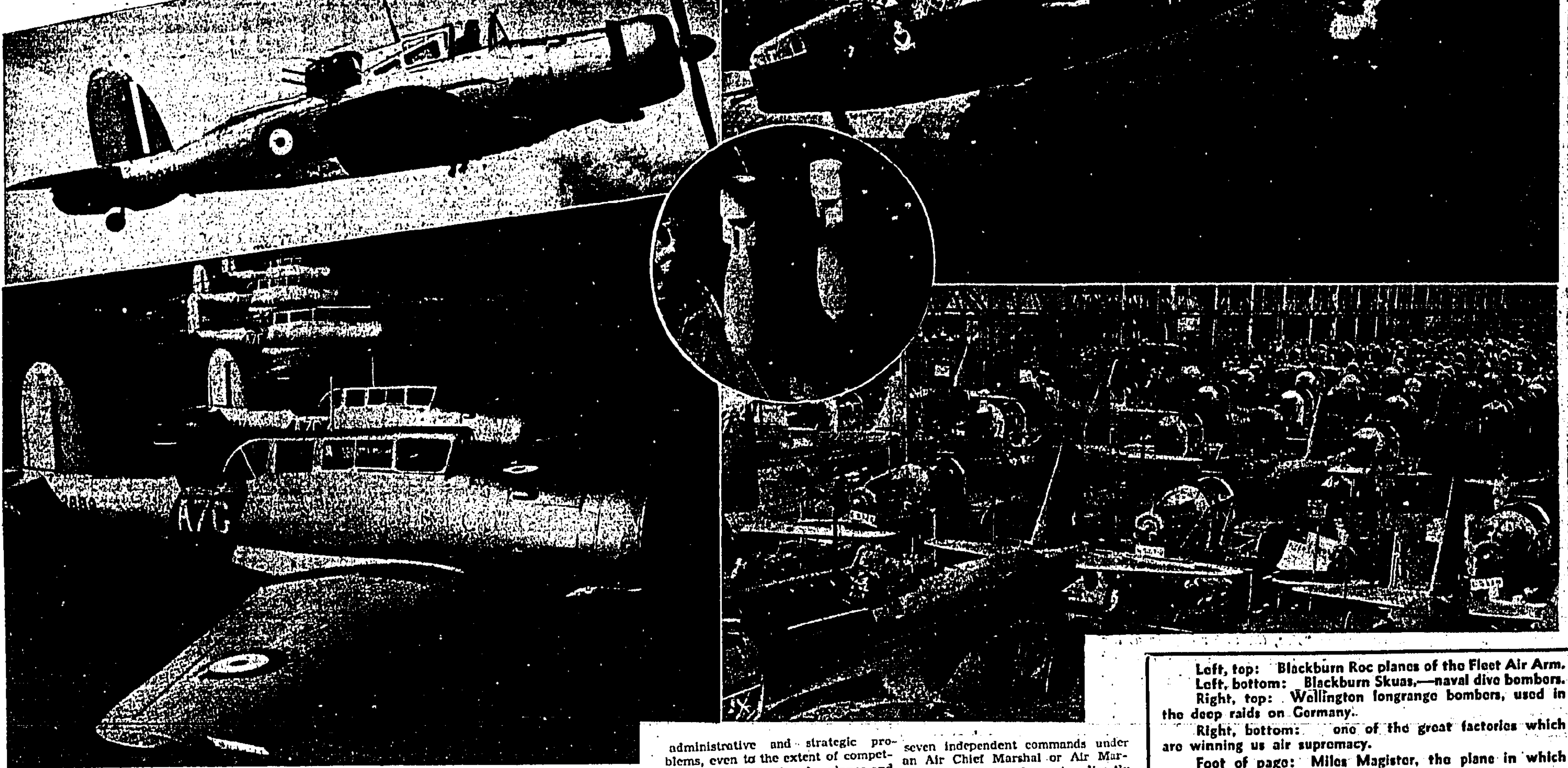
Fodder Scarce In Holland

Poultry To Be Reduced By Two-Thirds

As was to be expected the stoppage of imports of fodder into the Netherlands is beginning to have its inevitable consequences. Owing to the scarcity of chicken fodder the number of poultry must be reduced to 8,000,000—about one-third of the normal number.

As there is also very little food available for cats and dogs, people must either feed their pets out of their own rations or have them destroyed. The saving of fuel is recommended. In a wireless talk on "household hints," the speaker said:—"Consumption of uncooked vegetables and fruit saves fuel. It is not necessary to wash cutlery and crockery three times a day in hot water. Once is sufficient."

AIR SUPREMACY



Left, top: Blackburn Roc planes of the Fleet Air Arm.
Left, bottom: Blackburn Skuas, naval dive bombers.
Right, top: Wellington longrange bombers, used in the deep raids on Germany.
Right, bottom: one of the great factories which are winning us air supremacy.

Foot of page: Miles Magister, the plane in which Britain's new airmen are trained.

By BRYDON TAVES

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Special to the "Telegraph"

Great Britain has learned the costly lessons of the world war and is approaching the climax of history's greatest aerial struggle with a tightly organised and modern air force.

Whereas in 1916 the nation was unable to meet an urgent call for 120 more fighting planes to reinforce the Royal Flying Corps in France, it is to-day attempting to meet the demands of air chiefs for 10,000 or more planes a month.

In her do-or-die effort to challenge Germany's air supremacy, an effort upon which may hinge the outcome of the battle of Britain, the nation finally has discarded the economy which stunted the royal air force's growth in the '20s and '30s.

The R.A.F. is now a healthy, centralized organization working in close co-operation with the army and navy. When its seven commands all under one control, it is the simplest of the three organizations.

Other branches of the British Commonwealth's air power include the Fleet Air Arm—aircraft and personnel attached to naval vessels—which is responsible only to the admiralty, four foreign air forces subordinate to the air staff and the independent Empire Air Forces.

Field Marshal's Letter

The story of the R.A.F.'s birth development and centralization goes back to an afternoon in late November, 1910, when Great Britain's war committee was studying anxiously a

plans to obtain 3,000 United States planes a month over and above existing contracts, he cited an axiom which finally has been put into practice here—"when dealing with air power, throw all ideas of economy out of the window."

Centralization of command in air operations, and an organization capable of supervising experimentation, production and distribution of the most powerful fighting machines and constantly available are the all-important factors in aerial warfare, according to British air experts. Had Britain's air chiefs had the ultimate power of decision in the battles for Norway and Flanders might have had a different outcome.

Britain's modern air force was born April 1, 1918. Since the inception of the royal flying Corps in

administrative and strategic problems, even to the extent of competing against each other for planes and equipment.

Haig's letter calling attention to the acute supply situation was instrumental in providing centralized world war production control in the form of a second air board, but it was not until the following June that a second incident startled Britain into realization of the fact that centralized production was not in itself sufficient.

On June 13, 1917, mass formations of German Gothas, in a daylight raid, dropped four tons of bombs on London. In this forerunner of total warfare, for which Britain was entirely unprepared, 162 persons were killed and 432 were injured.

Only a central command, it became apparent, could enable the air force to provide adequate defence of industrial objectives at home, carry out reprisal raids on Germany and fulfil its major function as "the army's long-range artillery."

In November, 1917, the air board was expanded into an Air Ministry authorized to effect amalgamation of the air services.

The R.A.F. Organisation

The R.A.F.'s organization is the simplest of the three branches of the armed services. It is divided into

seven independent commands under an Air Chief Marshal or Air Marshal, each of whom is directly responsible to the Chief of the Air Staff—Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall.

Of the seven, the Bomber and Fighter Commands are the senior units. The Bomber Command is responsible for controlling administration of all home bomber squadrons, forming the striking force of the Metropolitan Air Force, and the Fighter Command is charged with defence of the home shores from all forms of hostile air attack.

The Maintenance Command governs equipment depots, aircraft storage units, ammunition depots and repair depots.

The Balloon Command, the last, the Balloon Command, undertakes administration and training of all barrage crews.

In addition to these commands there are four foreign-based air forces in the Near East, Far East, Palestine and India, all of which operate independently, although responsible to Newall.

At the outbreak of the present war the air force accompanying the British Expeditionary Force overseas was divided into two sections—the Air Component, attached to Viscount Gort's headquarters for army co-operation and reconnaissance, and an Advanced Striking Force, tantamount to a bomber command off-shoot based in France.

With appointment of Air Vice-Marshal John Francis Barrett as Commander-in-Chief of the air forces in France, however, the two branches were united under a single command which, though it maintained close liaison with army headquarters, was directly subordinate to the air staff at home.

The Empire air forces in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Kenya and Rhodesia are independent, although in event of their transfer to the United Kingdom they would come under administration of the air staff for war operations.

One branch of Britain's air power is not in the Air Ministry's jurisdiction. Although the R.A.F. resisted

all attempts to restore a measure of dual military and naval control, the Fleet Air Arm constitutes an independent force taking orders from the Admiralty alone.

Air circles have explained that the fact that fleet aircraft are based on ships—aircraft carriers or cruisers from which they are catapulted—made their operation entirely de-

pendent upon manoeuvres of their floating bases.

Thus, while the fleet air arm command and the R.A.F. co-operate on technical matters as well as in conduct of military operations within the range of the R.A.F.'s shore bases, the former maintains its own regulations and individual uniforms.

SIMPLIFIED COMMAND SYSTEM

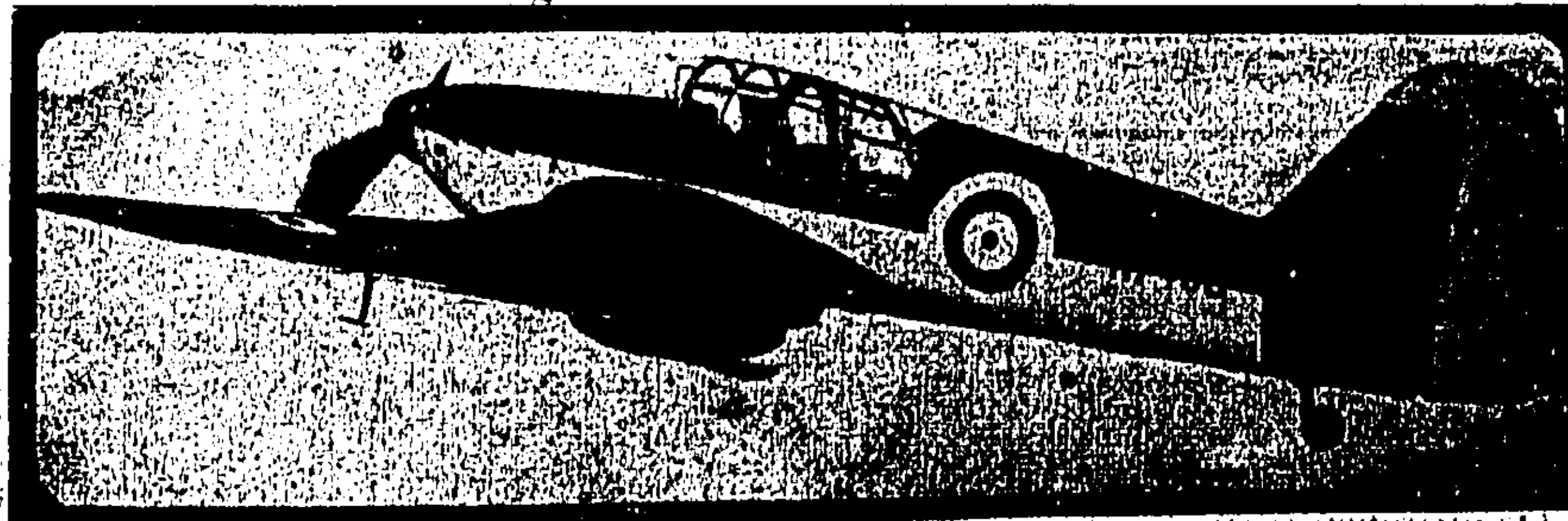
10,000 PLANES A MONTH

Germany of a centralized system of control for her air force and new defences fore-shadowed aerial warfare such as the world had never dreamed of. But the British government was forced to tell Haig there was no possibility of meeting his request.

Twenty-three years later, as German bombs blasted the semi-defenceless allied armies out of Norway, Britain again faced the same fundamental problem of supply.

Preparing to repel any invasion, Britain's defence chiefs are now demanding, not 120 planes, but a steady stream of 10,000 or more planes a month—as many as the factories of Britain, Canada and the United States can squeeze into their production schedules.

When U.S. Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., referred to the enormous cost involved in British



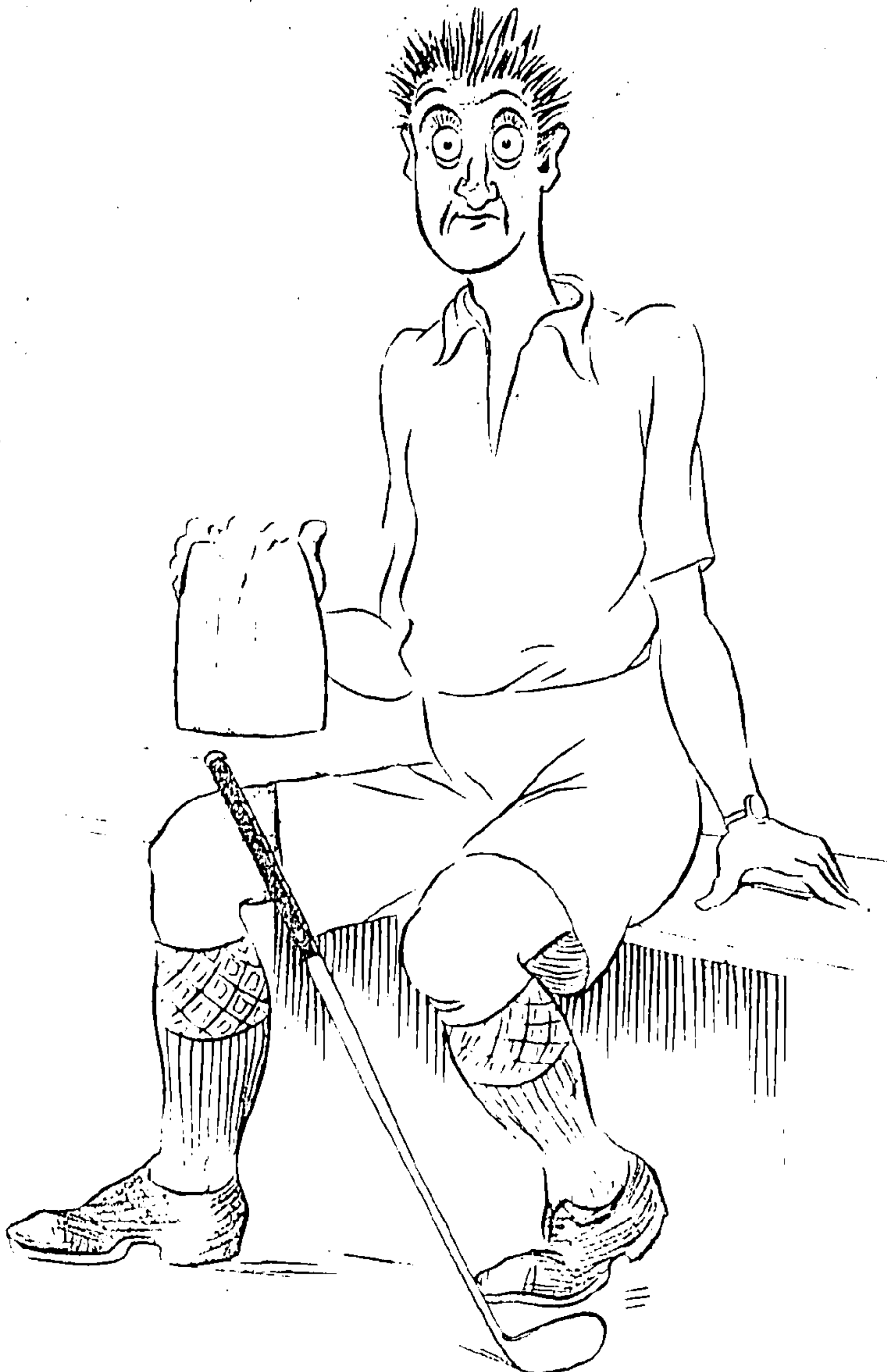
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Officer
Lancers



Private
Infantry of the Line



Officer
Horse Guards



Trooper
Dragoons



Private
Guards

British military uniforms went through some fantastic changes and did some wild borrowing before the generals evolved the modern, practical—

BRITISH BATTLE DRESS

THE interval between the Napoleonic and Crimean Wars brought forth the most magnificent, though admittedly the least practical, examples of military costume which the world has so far seen.

Although this great renaissance was continent-wide it was in England that it may, without any undue boasting, be considered to have produced its finest manifestations.

This was in a large measure due to the talents and indefatigable energy of one man; that too frequently despised figure, His Majesty King George IV. That monarch was accustomed to devote his leisure hours, and they were many, to a number of hobbies all of them expensive and few of them innocent, among which his passion for designing military uniforms was less open to criticism than most.

While still a young man, he had been responsible for the introduction of the full-dress hussar uniform to the parade grounds of this country; but while his father was still alive and reasonably sane his originality and powers of invention were constantly being thwarted by the innate conservatism of that elderly monarch. But as soon as he was in a position to exercise supreme power the barracks squares of England blossomed like Alpine meadows in springtime.

The first and most noticeable change was caused by the introduction of various foreign fashions which had first attracted British military attention during the occupation of Paris. Of these the new infantry shako was the most immediately noticeable.

Hitherto, almost alone among the armies of Europe, the British had retained the old cylindrical shako with the plume at the side and a high plate in front. This was now replaced by a model on French lines, considerably wider at the top than at the bottom and with the plume in front.

Another foreign fashion which enjoyed a widespread though short popularity in smart circles, civil as well as military, were "Cossack trousers", exaggeratedly baggy garments very full from hip to ankle and strapped under the boots.

At the same time an entirely new cavalryman now made his first appearance in the ranks of the British Army, borrowed, like the Hussar some years previously, from the Continent complete with all his original trappings—the Lancer.

With the disappearance of the medieval knight, the lance as a cavalry weapon had practically vanished from European battlefields save in Poland where it was never

abandoned by certain formations of light cavalry.

During the course of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, involving as they did vast areas of Eastern Europe hitherto almost totally unknown to the generals of the West, the skill and value of these Polish units were soon appreciated and a whole regiment of Polish lancers was embodied in the Grande Armée, where a French lancer regiment was shortly afterwards raised and equipped on identical lines. The most remarkable item of their uniform was the cap, a high, peaked affair with a square crown. This was worn in a modified form by all lancer regiments in every army until the last war and is still retained to-day by all Polish regiments.

However, it was not so much the shape and cut of the actual uniforms which made this period so remarkable but rather the number and richness of the trappings with which they were embellished. Most of these were purely functional in origin but had by now lost all connection with the original purposes they were designed to serve.

On every shoulder sprouted enormous epaulettes, each manly breast was criss-crossed by a tangle of sashettes and well out of reach in the middle of the back there reposed an ornamental cartridge pouch heavily emblazoned with badges and cyphers.

The amount of gold lace employed for the greater glory of the commissioned ranks during these years must have been beyond the reach of all computation; gold cords attached the shako to the tunic, gold tassels twisted and hung from the sword-

with a heavy gold cord and tassels and a scarlet plume of prodigious size.

It is not surprising to learn that the regiment was forced at that time to abandon any form of drill with the sabre as, first, the sleeves of their tunics were so tight they always split, and second, they invariably sliced off their plumes.

When George IV died and was succeeded by his brother there was an alteration of policy in sartorial matters. William IV had served in the Navy and had no interest at all in the niceties of military costume. His only activity in these matters was confined to a vain effort to restrict moustaches, which had recently attained a great vogue, to Hussar regiments, to relieving the Household Cavalry of their ponderous bearskins and generally to cutting down expenditure by the discouragement of extravagance.

However, generally speaking, no great change took place until the outbreak of the Crimean War.

The well-meant efforts of the Prince Consort to encourage a more rational form of military clothing were confined to the substitution of the present form of helmet with a spike and plume for the crested model with which William IV had supplied the Life Guards and the invention of a hideous form of shako with a peak fore and aft.

That lamentable conflict, however, to which our troops marched off in much the same costume as they had worn at Waterloo, was productive of a great many highly necessary, though from the picturesque standpoint regrettable, changes.

The first of these was the replacement of the old cutaway, swallow-tailed coat, worn by all units save the Hussars and Horse Artillery, by the tunic which reigned supreme in one form or another until the introduction of battle-dress.

Epaulettes were abolished and are now worn only by the Gentlemen-at-arms and naval officers in full dress. But most important of all was the idea which now made itself felt for the first time that it was perhaps advisable to differentiate between the parade-ground and the battlefield and to dress the troops accordingly. At almost the same time far away in India the brilliant idea of protective colouring had occurred to certain more intelligent officers and khaki was evolved. But it would not be seen in Europe for another half-century.

Probably the most important event that occurred in military life in England between the Crimean and Boer Wars was the Volunteer movement of the sixties. Once again France had become, or so everyone supposed, the most powerful military Power in Europe. Under the domination of this illusion a sudden panic seized the country which had as its only two permanent results the erection of a large number of rather unconvincing-looking forts on the South Coast, and the formation of innumerable units of enthusiastic amateur riflemen—from whom eventually the Territorial Army was to evolve.

At the time the volunteers were regarded as figures of fun



Crimean
War Officer

and the uniforms which they lost no time in procuring did little to counteract the impression.

As France was the leading military Power it was natural that she should provide the models in these matters, but unfortunately the uniforms of the Second Empire were themselves not untouched by the spirit of come opera and by the time that they had been adapted to suit the requirements and sporting tastes of the dashing English middle-classes the result verged on the grotesque. A very low kepi ornamented with cox's plumes and exceedingly baggy pantaloons, as worn in the French Army by the Voltigeurs, alternated with pegtop trousers and glengarrys as the most popular items of attire.

During the latter half of Victoria's reign few changes of any importance occurred until the outbreak of the Boer War. The only visible effect of the defeat of France in 1870 and the consequent emergence of Prussia as Military Power No. 1 was the adoption of a hideous spiked helmet for most infantry regiments except the Guards.

But with the Boer war an entirely new epoch as regards military uniforms began. Considerable experience in the use of protective colouring had been obtained in the Indian wars and in the Sudan, and now for the first time a really large expeditionary force left the shores of England not dressed in scarlet.

As a result, khaki became the standard service dress for all units in the British army. From now on the only changes would be of detail and cut.

To-day all units are clad alike in a costume which, although doubtless possessed of every practical advantage, unfortunately tends to encourage a belief that its wearer are all garage mechanics off for a day's skidding. However, behind the lines a remnant of vanished glory still remains and one may perhaps imagine that King George IV in Trafalgar Square, had he not so rudely turned his back on Whitehall, might not altogether be displeased at the sight of that celebrated thoroughfare any day at luncheon time when there emerges from the War Office, the Admiralty, the Air Ministry and even some other ministries not specifically military in character, so brave an array of red tabs, brass hats and Guards' moustaches.



The 19th-century
Volunteer



Late Victorian
Infantry of the Line



Boer War
Cavalry, Highland Regiment



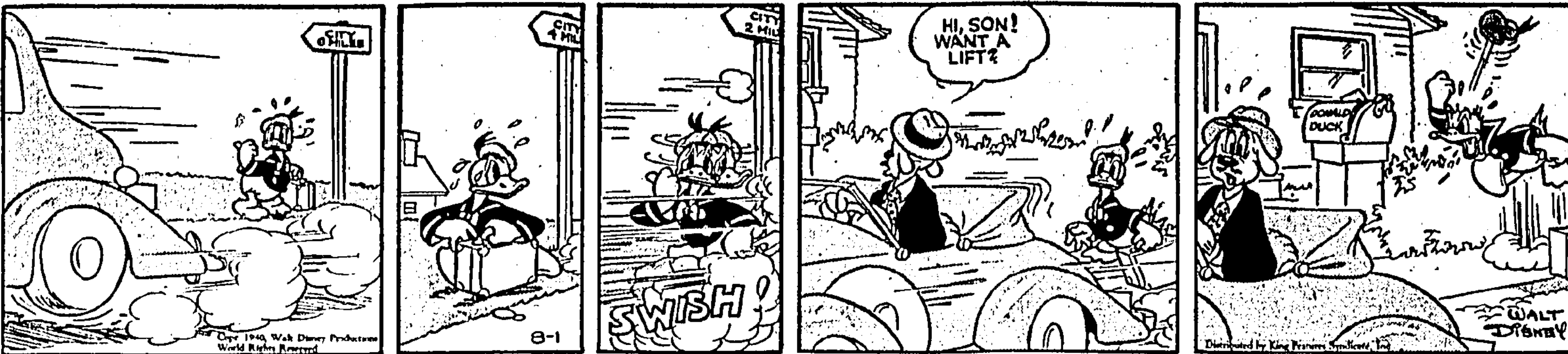
1st German War
Infantry Officer



2nd German War
Private, all units

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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Hobbies, games
and puzzles
for odd moments

GAMES PAGE

Our Weekly
Feature Section:
Every Saturday

Footnotes to History

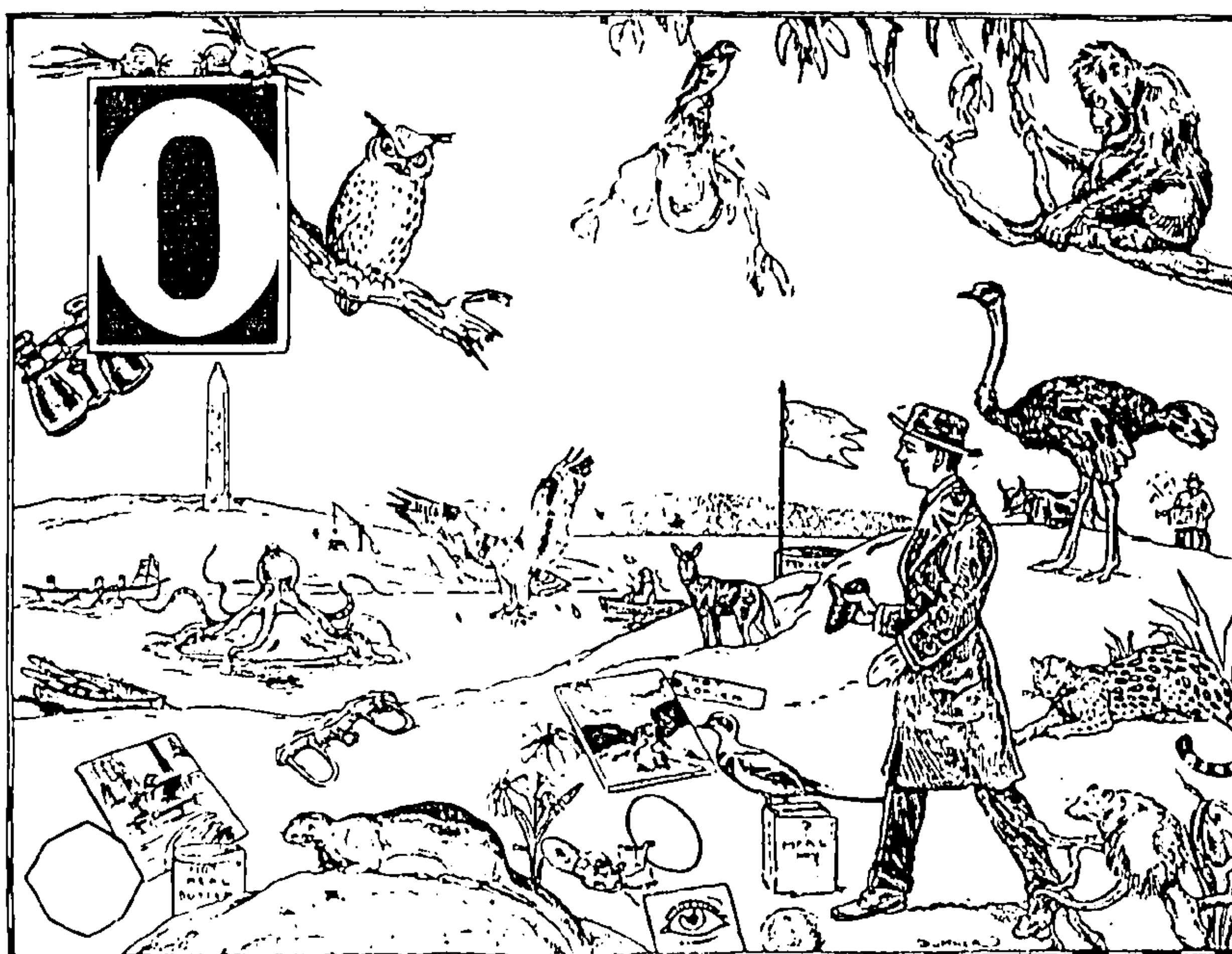
The Prince of Wales

Toward the close of the thirteenth century, Saxon King Edward I determined once and for all to subdue the rebellious tribesmen dwelling in the hills of Wales. He chose this auspicious moment because David, last of the lineal princes of the Welsh, had been executed by the English as a traitor in 1283, and the hillsmen lacked a regent.

While prosecuting the war, Edward became a father. Because it was in those days the custom for a queen to follow her warrior husband on the battle trail, this baby boy was born at Carnarvon Castle, in Welsh territory.

Sensing the opportunity of uniting England and Wales in a common bond, Edward promised the defiant chiefs a prince born in Wales and unable even to speak English. The hillsmen gladly offered peace in return; and, although disconcerted on finding they had been duped, kept their pact.

Thus it was that Edward of Carnarvon became the first of England's twenty Princes of Wales. The first son born to an English sovereign does not necessarily inherit the title, however; for the honour must be formally bestowed by Parliament. Therefore, even should a son be born to King George VI, the child would not take automatic possession of the historic title relinquished by Edward VIII in 1936.—Joseph A. Moore.



STAMP NOTES

CHILE has issued two stamps to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the occupation of Pascua in 1888, and these are known as the Easter Island stamps.

They were originally scheduled to appear in 1938 and bear that date, but for some reason the printing has been delayed until this year.

The designs are almost identical except for the change in colours and in the portraits appearing in the upper right-hand corner of the stamps.

The 80c plus 220p is green and magenta and shows the portrait of Commander Policarpo Toro. The 300p plus 640p contains same colours, but the frame is magenta and the design green; the portrait is of Hernando Eugenio Eyraud.

The design shows a coastwise freighter steaming towards the left with heavy banks of clouds above, and on the left-hand side is a reproduction of one of the many rudely carved statues which abound on the island. The stamps were printed in Santiago, Chile, by the Talleres de Especies Valdivia.

Easter Island was discovered by Roggeveen on Easter Day in 1722. Spanish geographers give credit to Alvaro Mendana for its discovery in 1598. The island has been a dependency of Chile since 1888.

The island is of volcanic origin and its particular interest attaches to the fact that it is one of the richest sites of megaliths. There are some 113 megalithic platforms on the higher elevations of the island, the largest being 150 feet long, 9 feet wide and 3 feet high, and in this platform known as "Oha" there was used a stone weighing six tons.

Besides the platforms and the statues are the hyoglyphs, small pieces of wood covered with finely incised figures that are highly conventionalised.

According to philological analysis the nearest affinity of the migration swarm which peopled the island is with the Tuamotu, and the settlement could have taken place some 10 centuries ago. The island is of the Polynesian group in the South Pacific Ocean, about 2,000 miles west of the Chilean coast.

ONE-MINUTE SERMON

What is His name?
Exodus, 3:13

MOSES asked God two questions: "Who am I?" (verse 11) and "Who are You?" "I am" was the answer to both.

To grasp its significance turn to Hebrews 11:6. Our belief in God must be that He is, not merely that He is, but He is a very present God (Psalm 46:1), a God of the present tense. His name is still "I am."

He charged Moses, and may be charging you, with what seemed an impossible task. Do you ask "Who am I?" "I am" replies, and adds "I will be with thee."

HUGH REDWOOD

Daily Quotation
GATHER SOME profit to thy soul
wheresoever thou be; so as if thou seest
or hearest of any good examples,
kindle thyself to the imitation thereof.
But if thou observest anything worthy
of reproof, beware thou do not the
same. Thomas a Kempis.

Alphabet Puzzle

How many words beginning with letter shown can be applied to this unusual collection of figures, objects, animals, etc.? A careful search should reveal more than 30. Check your results with the list appearing below.

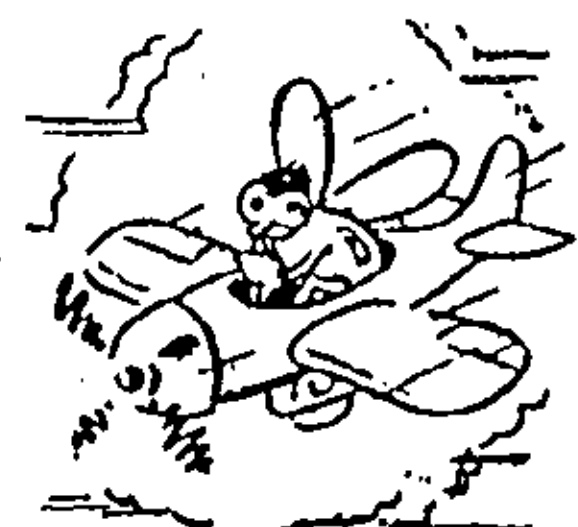
Answers

Octopus, obelisk, ocarina, ocelot, octagon, oilcask, oilskins, oil tank, okapi, old, omelette, ostrich, onion, onion, onion, opera glass, opossum, optic, orange, orangutan, organ, organ-grinder, original, original, oriole, ostrich, otter, oval, oven, over-shoes, owl, ox, ox-eye daisy, ox yoke.

YOU THINK YOU KNOW, BUT ARE YOU CERTAIN?

Here is the Saturday Quiz again. The rules are simple. You lose two points for every error. The maximum is 78.

1. What and where is the Zuyder Zee?
2. Champagne is (1) an old French province (2) a World War battle (3) a wine.
3. When a fly lands upon the ceiling, does he do a half-loop or does he roll over on his back?
4. The Toltecs are famed for their (1) soft drinks (2) weaving and pottery (3) red wings.
5. Who is Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart?
6. Is baking soda a starch or an alkali?
7. What was the name of the penitent thief who was crucified with Jesus?
8. What language would you have to know in order to read Don Quixote in the original?
9. Is a hussock a (1) Russian cavalryman (2) kind of hanging bed (3) padded footstool?
10. Is a cigarette heavier before or after it is burned?
11. What well-known American



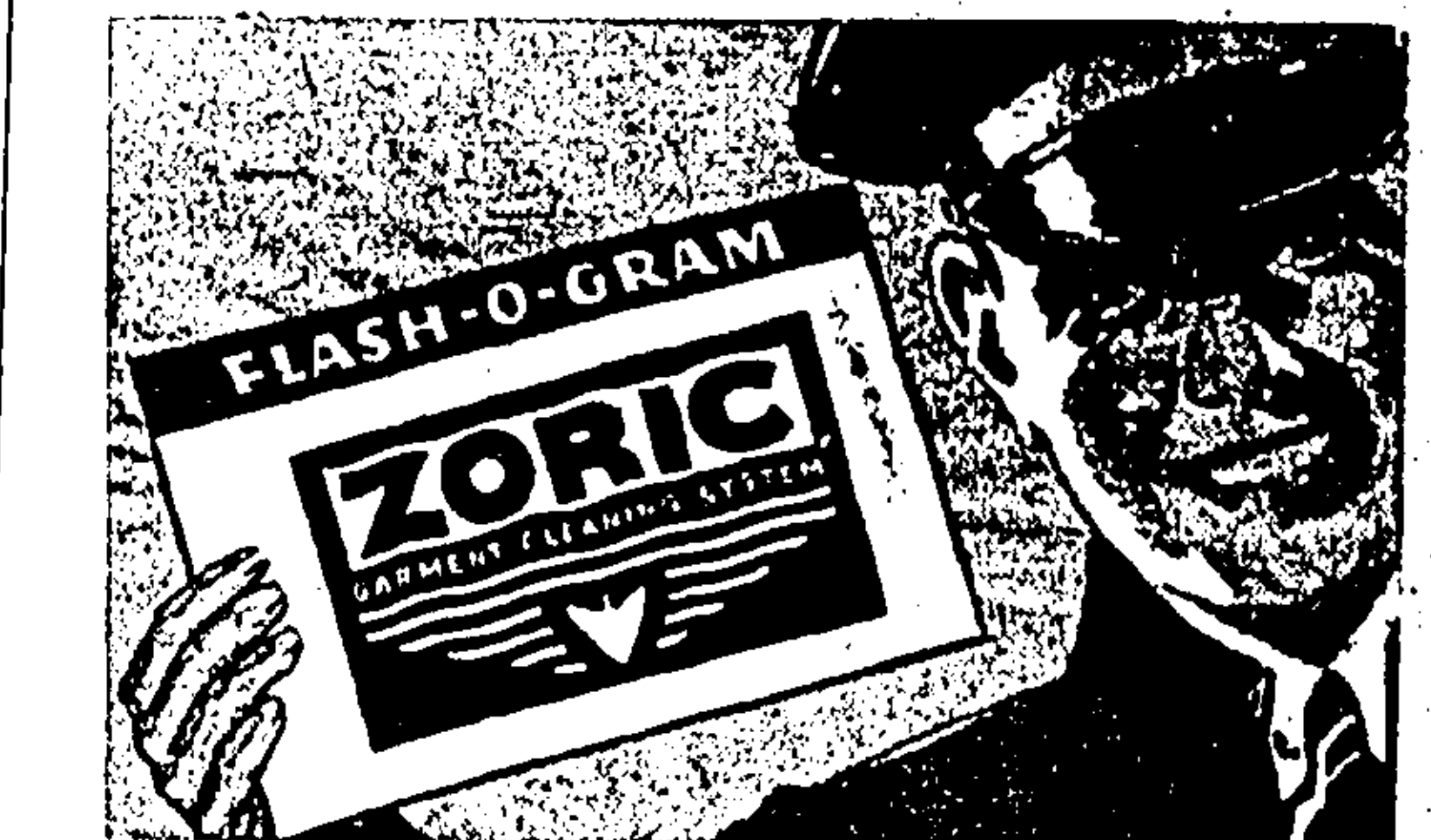
financier died this past summer in a P.A.s subway?

12. Here's another sentence for you to unscramble and decide as to its validity: fly swans and unable to penguins.
13. If you wanted to buy a serviette, would you go to a (1) machine shop (2) slave mart (3) linen shop?
14. Slow oxidation which develops into actual burning is called—
15. If you were lost in the woods without a compass, how could you tell from the trees where the North was?
16. The stone is the equivalent of how many pounds?
17. How is it possible to remove the odor of fresh paint from a room in which it is drying?
18. What does the word gauge mean when used in connection with stockings?
19. What product is advertised by the slogan: The instrument of the immortals?
20. If a woman asked you: What do you think of my gusset?, you might logically reply: (1) Whenever you speak, I think it's going to fall out. (2) It would look better parted in the middle. (3) It certainly doesn't improve the appearance of your dress.
21. The science that concerns the improving of the quality of a race is (1) sociology (2) eugenics (3) musicology.
22. In a pipe organ, do the long or the short pipes produce the high notes?
23. Does an introvert or an extro-

1. It's an inlet on the coast of the Netherlands.
2. It is all three.
3. Half-dead.
4. (2) weaving and pottery.
5. An Austrian Nazi, now Governor of Austria.
6. An alkali.

ANSWERS

7. St. Dennis, according to legend. He was not named in the Bible.
8. Spanish.
9. (3) padded footstool.
10. After it has burned. The ashes absorb moisture from the atmosphere.
11. Samuel Insull.
12. False. Swans are able to fly.
13. (3) linen shop.
14. Spontaneous combustion.
15. Moss grows on the north side of trees.
16. Fourteen.
17. Slice a few raw onions and place them several feet apart in the room. The onions will absorb the paint odor. Needless to say, the onions are useless after this procedure.
18. It is the measure of the fineness of the knitting.
19. Steinway pianos.
20. (3) It certainly doesn't improve the appearance of your dress.
21. (2) eugenics.
22. The short pipes.
23. An introvert.
24. In your back.
25. He stuttered.
26. Harmonies are combinations of notes. Melodies are notes in succession.
27. A thief.
28. Rhode Island.
29. Enslaved.
30. Slog is tobacco. Slog is debris from a blast furnace. Take your pick.
31. This nautical term describes the two tons of duty from four to six p.m. and from six to eight p.m.
32. No.
33. Russia, France, Great Britain.
34. Weather is a word that describes the atmospheric conditions prevailing at a particular place and at a definite time. Climate applies to prevailing weather over a period of years.
35. An atom.
36. Never.
37. Joseph of Arimathea.
38. A score.



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Crossword Puzzle


By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

1. Strike
2. Legal power
3. Flee
4. Food herb
5. Open
6. Anglo-Saxon money of account (pl.)
7. At
8. That is (Latin abbr.)
9. Lubricating fluid
10. Remark
11. Ameliorate
12. Perform
13. Town in Massachusetts
14. Weights (abbr.)
15. Stamp (abbr.)
16. Hypothetical name
17. Drunken person
18. Climbing plant
19. Point of compass
20. Toward
21. The sun
22. Electrical transmitter
23. Entire
24. Notice
25. Garden implement
26. "A"
27. On summit of
28. Gills (abbr.)
29. Dimethyl
30. Part of harness

DOWN

1. Reels
2. Funds
3. That thing
4. Notwithstanding the fact that
5. Always (continuation)
6. Frontal down
7. Having intentions
8. Flee
9. Flee
10. Put out
11. Acquaintance
12. Victim of drink
13. "Butter" a Roman
14. Ameliorate
15. Lined
16. Object of worship
17. Drains of figure
18. Form of curve
19. Close transaction
20. Underneath
21. Crispness
22. Furthest position of moon
23. Belonging to them
24. More sensible
25. Grass wren
26. Reclamation
27. Underneath
28. Kind of grain
29. Layer of fabric
30. Unit of power (abbr.)
31. Electrical Engineer (abbr.)
32. Terminus



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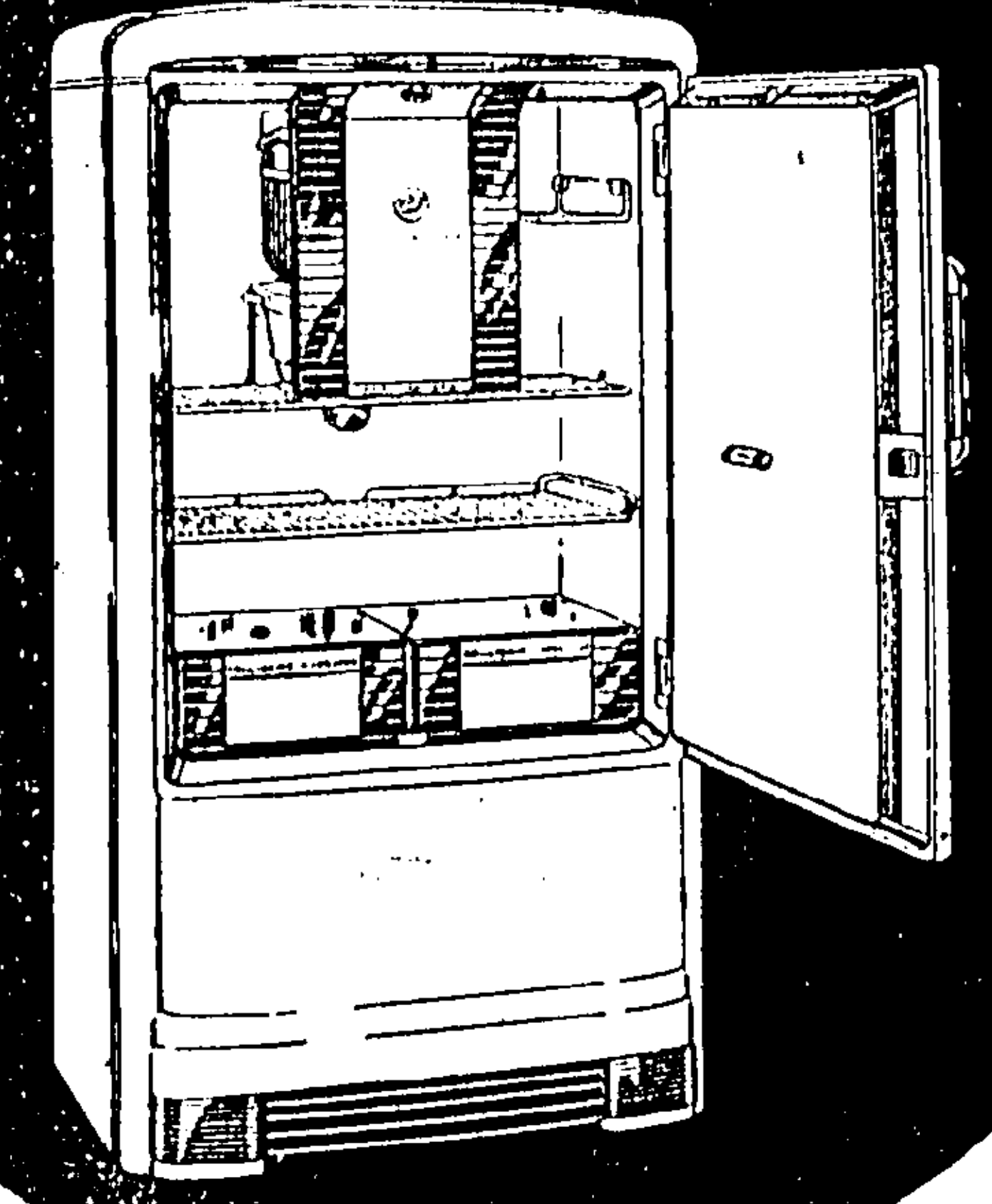


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July 31. At Sea: Shri! cries of happy children, the exhortations of their elders, the splash and surge of waters as they plunge and cavort within the cool, green limits of the swimming pool; an almost cloudless sky above them; a deep blue, speckless, placid sea five decks below. And on "A" deck quilts are being recommended as conducive to the reduction of our centres of anatomy; ping-pong or deck-tennis for the more agile, table football for the adolescents.

In the music-room Luba Sheftain air allows a comfortable night when has an appreciative audience envy-

THE JOURNEY TO AUSTRALIA

The turn of the childless completes the operations. Once inside the temporary medical sanctum the ritual is speedily and methodically accomplished. A quick glance from a keen eye, and the verification of vaccination scars—any scar of forty or less years' standing seems to fill the bill—and the inspector is free to depart dignifiedly.

Occasionally a lady, usually a brunette, is asked to turn her eyes morning indicated across the shining

Zoo, to tea in private houses, a motor trip showing the beauties of the environs. Nothing could have marked more strikingly the unity of our Empire than the eager, frank and sincere comradeship which the population of Sydney has shown us.

She seems interested in us. Shopkeepers, waitresses, taxi-drivers, wharfmen chat and question in a pleasant, open-minded, democratic manner. Prices are high generally, in particular for cigarettes. Many have sworn (not for the first time, however) to forego the lures of nicotine, and I wish them luck! Shoes, oysters and chocolates are cheap, and our future diet may be unhealthily cloying and unvaried. A wharf worker chatting coolly with me this morning indicated across the shining

EVACUEE'S DIARY

ing both her manual dexterity and artistic ability, and in the quietude of a cream-enamelled and chromium fitted cabin one typewriter, at least, taps.

Many are single-bedded cabins, other two-bedded, and three for those with children, but all alike in comfort and spotless cleanliness. A fine ship is the M.S. "Query", beautifully furnished, decorated and fitted.

A bird's eye, X-ray view of the vessel might suggest a luxury cruise rather than an evacuee ship, and only the absence of men singles us out as anything out of the ordinary.

Many mothers openly admit the relief afforded by the wise regulation of allotting certain portions of the decks for adults only. The youngsters have their own special dining-room, play-room, deck space and games. Even so, the ship's officers have difficulty in stressing the necessity of the provision, and passengers argue the point when informed that a six-year-old is ineligible for the dining saloon.

But, on the whole, our fears have flown. We had dreaded the effects of ship-board confinement upon a crowd of virile youngsters who have for weeks run wild in the spacious surroundings of Fort McKinley.

It was, too, a relief to discover that the presence of table-linen, multitudinous cutlery, and finger bowls did not disconcert us, and that we quickly settled down to the usual adjuncts of civilized life which our sojourn at the Fort, however interesting as an interlude, could not, perforce, afford us.

On July 28th the exodus of all remaining McKinleyites was accomplished. An escort of military motor-cycles preceded the orderly, evenly spaced column of twenty covered army trucks, each accommodating eight or ten passengers, with hand luggage. The uniform speed of some fifteen miles an hour may seem rather funereal—if you do not know Manila's roads!

A lovely, fresh and sunny morning. Once beyond the limits of the Fort—which gave us a most cordial farewell—we rumble through the suburbs.

Atop shacks, timber-built shops, flowered bungalows half the population seems to line the route in curious, benevolent interest; the other half gazes from its windows; and many a smiling, waving "good-bye" cheers and speeds us on our way.

The procession is most efficiently organised; the column waits upon the wharf side, and Truck No. 2's passengers must not alight, nor their baggage be unloaded, until No. 1's cargo, animate and inanimate, is safe aboard the lugger.

A living chain of Filipino porters swings luggage from truck to double gangway. "Passengers to the left baggage to the right!" No "Evacuees" or even "Visitors"—our amour propre is touched.

And without haste or worry each lorry is depicted of its human freight. As each boards the vessel she passes before the ship's officer, who checks her name upon his records and at once allots Cabin No. An orderly, unhurried file we are, glad that the long suspense is ended.

The hour is 11.30 a.m., and at 12 at least two of our senses are agreeably evoked. The gong! Down we tumbled, to a finely proportioned, beautifully decorated dining saloon to demolish at least a number of the seven courses served by Japanese stewards.

At 1 p.m. a further contingent of passengers from Manila proper arrives, and with eager animation friend greets friend and compares notes of Manila versus Fort accommodation.

At 6 p.m. we pull out, having self-splendidly furnished that there would be none to speed our passing; that we should steal away unlamented and unwept. Another example of the fallacy of anticipation. Quite a large-sized handful of delayed survivors of the expedition, American well-wishers and one or two British residents peered up to our heights, and if the necessarily bowed salutes were neither lacrimous nor lyrical they were, none the less, as cheerful and cheering as unexpected.

Save for a brief rainstorm our progress has been an unbroken sequence of calm and lake-like seas, sunshine and soft breezes. Nothing marks us out as guests of the Government. We enjoy all the amenities of first and second class passengers in the

report a certain "sandy-eyed" feeling of a morning.

Islands are innumerable, our knowledge of geography lamentable, and most of our information comes from a freckled little bull-necked, red-headed, intelligent and eloquent urchin. The ship's officers know nothing, or so they say. "We don't know where we're going, and we don't know where we've been before!" is probably as good a way as any of damping down the enthusiasm of the irresponsible—even though taken with more than a grain of salt.

The crossing of the line has been uneventful, with none of the habitual hilarities of Father Neptune & Co. who have, no doubt, more weighty tasks on hand. The ship's band played upon deck for the first time; popular songs in which the younger element joined with spirit; but the chief distinction has been a drop in the temperature and the appearance of whistles and woollies, though not much of the former could be seen, beyond the spouts.

August 1: Dawn. And dawn here is 7.30 a.m., clocks having been advanced two hours on account of black-out. But a shadowy passenger or two is on deck and a few members of the crew.

Aug. 5 Cairns: In all the golden glory of the evening sun the M.S. "Query" glides along the mountainous coast and almost imperceptibly smooths of immobility; anchors drop. Hills poignantly reminiscent of the Kowloon Seven, one gifted lady even identifying Amah Rock!

A broad-beamed but trim little cutter edges her way across the shining waters full in the path of the ship. Little black bag and all, clammers aboard, his every action scanned avidly from above by row upon row of interested faces lining the rails of all five decks.

Although it is far from the unholy hour of two or three a.m. which port medicals seem invariably to select for their professional investigations, even the time of 7.30 p.m. is not the most propitious, but an hour at which the internal economies, healthily stimulated by a day in the open, are pleasantly anticipating the periodical sustenance.

First the crew are given the works, after which women with children are called. Tiny mites must be snatched from their cots, bundled in blankets and borne along the decks in a now distinctly chilly wind.

Sympathy is general with the sometimes indignant mothers. The toddlers once treat this (to them) nocturnal excursion as an immense and unlooked for lark, one little pygmy fellow of two and a half, skipping and gurgling to his heart's content and the amused admiration of the waiting throng as he and his mother pass to the front.

In Sydney we have been taken for trips to the Botanic Gardens, to the

skywards, rather a myallifying procedure to those not so favoured. Hungry would-be dinners and waitresses are openly relieved at the termination of the proceedings, and the former troop noisily down to the delayed but still most acceptable fare.

The doctor departs and we take aboard two further officials who will henceforward travel with us and provide us with information, and addresses of available accommodation in the ports to which we are proceeding. They bring with them for the fortunate few cables phoned from Sydney to Cairns—a thoughtful and much appreciated action. Lights on deck! And after our dinner stroll is bereft of the usual collisions and exclamations.

Little Princess first birthday, and favours in her honour have been on sale and found a ready market. The ship's shop has a display of surprisingly beautiful silverware of exquisite workmanship and anything second-rate or shoddy seems anathema to the Dutch—on this ship at least.

Aug. 8 Brisbane: A tender takes off the fifty or so passengers landing at the river.

A cold morning. A further medical inspection. Our vessel, having lightened considerably, pitches slightly and there have been some cases of sickness. The ship's hospital contains two passenger patients, one unfortunate having lain there since Manila.

Aug. 10 Sydney: A lovely city. A bright, cold, windless, dry, shimmering morning of brilliant sunshine; clean, clear, bracing air; a rippling bay. Ferries cut along. Under the famous Bridge, with screams from the timorous lest we may not clear!

The cleanliness is striking, even Dockland is spick and span. No beggars, no dirt, no two buildings alike, it would seem, and a lack of the glaring white so scary to the eye. We are to remain for three days to await the arrival of a further evacuee ship, when we Melbourne-bound will transship for the final lap.

We are alongside the wharf and allowed ashore. Again a medical inspection. This time an examination of the wrist. The Reception Committee boarded us and proved most kind and attentive in their efforts for our comfort and welfare. Those alighting at Sydney were informed that cars would be waiting to convey them to their destinations (already arranged).

Senator Foll delivered a charming little speech of welcome to Australia. Never from start to finish have we been allowed to feel ourselves strangers in a strange land. Friendly welcome has awaited us everywhere, quite irrespective of nationality or country.

In Sydney we have been taken for trips to the Botanic Gardens, to the

inlet a pleasant-looking little settlement, reminiscent to me of a small Devonshire hamlet. Reddell little houses, not two alike, with interspersing greenery climbed the hillside. "Look at that congestion!" he exclaimed "no place to bring up kids!" Could he only have seen Hongkong and our apologies for homes!

The M.S. "Query" has taken on that unfamiliar aspect common to ships in port and seems no longer the homely vessel we have come to know and like so well during our fortnight aboard her. With only some 125 passengers aboard for Melbourne the deck seems deserted in comparison with their former teeming population. But plenty of din is still contributed by the younger element. The Dutch long ago capitulated to British youth—and relinquished the unequal fight of attempting to keep it in its proper place. We trust there may be at least some of the ship remaining to resume her voyage.

Sunday afternoon: The majority of the passengers having gone to the Zoo (or at all events, ashore) I find a cosy spot on the now quiet, warm and sunny deck; a magazine—tea. Whole flocks of small craft—motor-boats, yachts, dinghies and other row-boats—now curiously around and inspect our bulk and bulk. A strange fact is that the occupants are all male, not a feminine to be seen. What does Sydney womanhood do of a Sunday afternoon?

Aug. 13: Round about 8.30 a.m. the M.S. "Incomita" is sighted rounding the bend. A great reception we give her, and she us. Ironical enquiries are yelled as to where she has been, eager requests for the latest news from Hongkong. Towels fly from portholds, pandemonium reigns.

The vessel slowly berths at our stern, and the Sydney Police Band is ready upon the wharf and greets her with strains of martial and patriotic music. The spirit of the women is excellent—all class distinctions seem to be dropped and snobs now received in their own de grace, or so we hope. It would appear that friend had been in port from friends for years to judge from the enthusiastic and excited greetings. At 12 noon we of the "Query" transship to the new comer, and at dusk we depart, with but a handful of wharf officials to bid us God Speed, and in the chill of evening we are content to seek the shelter of the lounge.

Aug. 15 At Sea: Nearing journey's end. Not a pleasant passage through the "Rip" Pitching and some rolling. Plenty of sleep. The "Incomita" does not compare with the "Query" for comfort and space, nor has she the pleasant intimacy of the latter vessel. The approach to Melbourne is dismal; flat, misty, bleak and sunless.

But to cheer our drooping spirits a launch appears and announces "Welcome to Victoria!" At 7 a.m. all formalities have been accomplished and passengers may disembark. The arrangements for final destinations are less efficient and thorough than those at Sydney. Addresses were changed at the last moment.

I am unable to give any authentic account of the disembarkation as I myself ignominiously performed this operation on a stretcher to hospital, which establishment, after a few exploratory prods, cast me into the outer darkness, unaccompanied and still bemused by the morphin administered on the ship.

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Shaukiwan War Practice

These pictures were taken during the full-scale A.R.P. practice and demonstration held at Shaukiwan. —Ming Yuen.



NETHERLANDS RECEPTION

The Netherlands Consul gave a reception on Saturday in honour of the birthday of Queen Wilhelmina. These three Ming Yuen pictures show some of the guests who attended.



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Advisors, headmaster, voluntary masters and mistresses and the students of the Summer Free School of the Teachers' Training College Students' Association at their closing party. —Ming Yuen.

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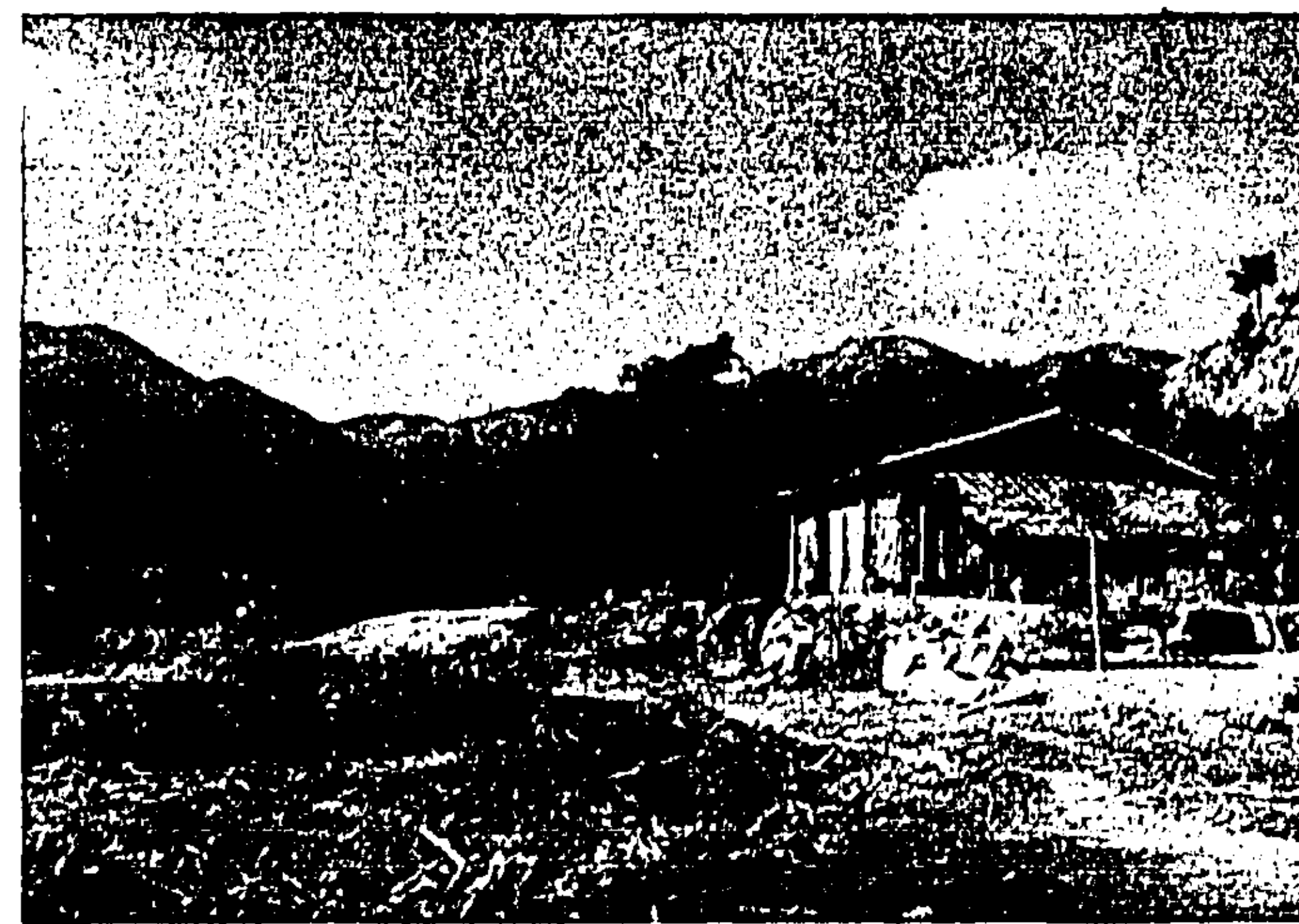
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COMPETITION PHOTOGRAPHS

Above are some of the entries now being
received for The Telegraph Annual Photo-
graphic Competition.

ASSISTANT LOSES HIS GRIP... YET ONLY JUST BACK FROM LEAVE!

THINKS:
7 O'CLOCK AND
ANOTHER
BEASTLY
DAY
AHEAD

I NOTICE THE
TURN-OVER FROM
JACKSON'S DEPT.
IS DRIPPING
OFF. CAN YOU
UNDERSTAND
WHY?

HE DOESN'T APPEAR
TO BE TOO FIT
THESE DAYS.
ALTHOUGH HE IS
ONLY BACK
FROM LEAVE
FIVE MONTHS.
I'LL TACKLE
HIM

WHAT'S THE MATTER
WITH YOU JACKSON?
IS THE RESPONSIB-
ILITY TOO MUCH
FOR YOU?

IT'S NOT THAT SIR-THE
CLIMATE MUST BE
GETTING ME DOWN.
I SEEM TO LACK ALL
ENERGY-I EVEN
WAKE TIRED-
THINK I'LL SEE
A DOCTOR.

AT THE DOCTOR'S
"YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT
STARVATION. YOU SEE, WHILE
YOU SLEEP YOUR HEART, LUNGS
AND OTHER AUTOMATIC PROCESSES
CONTINUE USING UP ENERGY. IN
YOUR CASE ALSO THIS HAS LED
TO AN EXCESS OF ACID WASTE
PRODUCTS IN THE BLOOD.
RECENT TESTS
HAVE PROVED
THAT HORLICKS
AT BEDTIME IS
WHAT YOU NEED

AND SO
EVERY NIGHT
HORLICKS

TWO MONTHS LATER
YOUNG JACKSON'S A DIFFERENT
MAN THESE DAYS. HE'S GETTING
ON WELL WITH THE
DEALERS AND I'VE
DECIDED TO SEND HIM
TO IPOH AS
BRANCH MANAGER
EXCELLENT!
I'M GLAD TO
HEAR IT.

DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS USE HORLICKS
IN HOSPITAL TESTS
RECENTLY tests were made in a great
hospital on men and women who com-
plained of always feeling tired.
It was found that these people had an
excess of acid waste products in their blood
during sleep.
This acid waste kept the brain and nerves
'on edge' all night even though the rest of
the body was sound asleep.
But when Horlicks was given to these
people last thing at night, this excess acid
waste was completely neutralised. They woke
refreshed, with increased energy and vitality



Take

DO YOU FEEL WORN OUT, DEPRESSED, OR
NERVY? DO YOU EVEN AWAKE TIRED?

HORLICKS

THEN YOU WILL
SLEEP SOUNDLY-
WAKE REFRESHED
AND HAVE EXTRA
ENERGY ALL DAY

UNITED STATES' BEST DEFENCE IS ROYAL NAVY

MORE will be needed to protect the American hemisphere than the two-ocean navy the United States has ordered.

We need air and naval bases in Central and South America, the co-operation of Latin-American nations in preventing the establishment of enemy bases in those regions, export naval staff work to operate efficiently the vast naval force projected, and—at least until this powerful fleet is built—friendly relations with Japan and Russia in the Pacific.

The conviction that danger threatens the Americas if the British navy should meet defeat is the reason for our aid in war materials to Great Britain.

For more than a hundred years the United States has looked upon the royal navy as a defence force for the Americas. To-day our rich Atlantic seaboard is unguarded, while our fleet faces the unknown threat of Japanese naval power in the Pacific Ocean.

We now have awakened to the insecurity of our situation, and have decided to build a two-ocean navy. No longer can the United States afford to trust its security to the hands of another nation, however friendly, and it is determined to own a navy of its own capable of defending America.

The recent authorisation by Congress envisions a Navy by 1947 consisting of the following fighting ships: 35 battleships, 20 aircraft carriers, 88 cruisers, 378 destroyers, and 180 submarines, a total of 701 warships. When all these ships are completed, our warship tonnage will be about 3,342,000 tons. In addition to these ships, there are to be 15,000 naval airplanes.

To-day we have approximately 210 warships of the above types in service. Seventy-six warships are under construction or have been

contracted for, leaving 415 warships yet to be contracted for and built within the next seven years. Our naval aviation strength to-day is about 2,000 planes.

NAVAL STAFF: It needs reorganisation

To make this fleet a formidable weapon in a vast area of operation, the most expert naval staff work is needed. There is serious doubt whether the Navy Department is adequately organised to devise and carry through a successful plan to give America assured security from attack by sea. German staff work was largely responsible for the success of the German army's invasion of all of Europe. Our naval staff work must surpass even that, for our responsibilities are large, and the work to be accomplished enormous.

If the British Navy is eliminated, the first objective of the dictators may be to establish bases from which to attack our hemisphere. Such bases could be set up in the Azores, Iceland, Greenland, Canada, and even Bermuda. Additionally, the West Indies, the Islands of Curacao, Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica and Martinique could be claimed by right of conquest.

All bases in Central and South America, close to the Panama Canal might be obtained through air

column persuasion upon governments in sympathy with Nazism. Such contingencies we are recognising and preparing to block.

A fleet, even of the size authorised, cannot make a successful fight without supporting naval bases in both oceans. The United States is building naval and air bases in the Puerto Rico Area, which if strong and adequately fitted out, will give mobility to our fleet, enabling it to defend American vital interests in the Caribbean, and furnish naval protection to the Panama Canal.

PACIFIC DEFENCE: U.S. Navy can't go West

In the Pacific Ocean, outside our continental limits, we now have a completed naval base in Hawaii and are building one at Unalaska, Alaska, together with a number of well located air bases on Pacific Islands and Islands of Alaska. These bases will support our naval and air power in the Eastern Pacific. We have no bases, nor are any projected in the Western Pacific. That area is outside our fleet's scope of operations except through the employment of a mobile base carried in ships.

In the Panama Canal Zone base facilities exist. These facilities are far from adequate, yet Panama seems the correct strategically central position, in an emergency, on which to base the major part of our

By Rear-Admiral YATES STIRLING, Jr. (Former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Fleet, Now United Press Naval Critic).

fleet. Base facilities in Panama therefore must be greatly increased. Additional bases for the canal are to be built, but this seems like putting all our eggs in one basket. The Nicaragua Canal long has been recognised as a vital need to give additional passage to our fleet between the oceans and should be built at once.

The conference of the American Republics in Havana has been considering a plan to prevent the transfer of sovereignty in this hemisphere. Of course any action by the American Republics will be predicated upon their physical ability to defeat any attempt by the victors in this war to resist such a plan.

United States naval power will be called upon to furnish the lion's share of naval and air strength for this purpose. Acknowledgment of this fact by our neighbours to the south should carry with it their right to acquire air fields in those countries from which our air forces may be required to operate in defence of the Americas. The canal itself and the fleet in transit will be seriously jeopardised should the dictators be able to operate air forces from those countries lying within flying distance of the canal.

WAR FLEET: It must have S.A. bases

Our own defence, as well as that of the hemisphere, to a great extent depends upon Central and South American co-operation. The United States must insist upon obtaining the above mentioned air bases. A refusal by any country, from which the canal can be threatened by air, must be considered a hostile act by the United States and the other republics, and appropriate action taken by them to force acquiescence.

The free use of naval ports in those republics to refuel and refuel our warships in an emergency is a point that should be secured at the Havana Conference. If the Panama Canal is blocked by hostile action, our navy will be forced to use the Straits of Magellan route between the oceans, and for this long cruise our warships will require base facilities in many ports in South America.

Our war fleet must be a mobile one, for the area to guard is large. Air mobility throughout the entire area for which our navy is responsible is a prime necessity. The navy is concentrating upon the provision of large land-based naval seaplanes. It is for these that our many air bases are needed. These great planes with a wing spread of up to 250 feet, carrying large loads of bombs and ample gun armament, when in numbers and strategically well based can be more formidable than even submarines against an enemy's fleet. Our objective should be to maintain air superiority in all areas where our sovereignty exists and where our surface fleets must operate. The loss of such air superiority to this country would be fatal.

Long-range submarines to make our sea areas dangerous to a foe are basic weapons for a nation on the defensive, as we would be.

Our naval strategy under present naval conditions seems to insist upon keeping our fleet in the Pacific area. If Britain meets defeat, our fleet should be brought to a central position in the vicinity of Panama.

Japan, flushed with military success, appears at present too arrogant and wilful for America to make terms. From a well recognised Japanese source it is learned that Japan would insist, if the international concessions at Shanghai and Tientsin are returned to China, that they be taken over by the Japanese-controlled government at Nanking. This will not be satisfactory for it will mean literally giving them to Japan.

GERMANY: A greater threat than Japan

But our greatest threat is Germany, therefore our policy should be to maintain good relations with both Japan and Russia. Russia and Japan are traditional enemies which should make that policy all the easier. In Japan's recalcitrant mood and with her mad-like threats, it might be well for America to make Japan understand that we never will recognise her conquests in China nor any projected invasion in the South Seas. If Japan then wishes our friendship she must accept it on that basis. We would like to be friendly with Japan and harmonise our reciprocal trade relations, but Japan must realise that our friendship for her is more important to Japan than is Japan's friendship for us.

Great Britain's agreement to close the Burma Road was a gesture towards Japan at a critical moment when the latter seemed inclined towards the axis powers. Our state department disapproval of Britain's action was upon the basic grounds of keeping open useful trade routes. Chiang Kai-shek's last resort from which to obtain war supplies is now Russia. This may bring about contention between Japan and Russia and cause the situation between Japan and both Great Britain and the United States.

Flight from Petsamo . . .

Francis McEachen of Los Angeles, former special correspondent for the United Press during the German invasion of Norway, arrived in New York recently aboard the Finnish motorship Mathilda Thorden, first vessel to sail from Petsamo, Finland, since the start of the Russo-Finnish War. Aboard the 6,000-ton ship, normally equipped for 20 passengers, were more than 200 persons returning to or seeking refuge in the United States. In the following story McEachen describes the trip home, tells what is now happening at Finland's Arctic port and outlines conditions in northern Scandinavia.

ON June 21 the Mathilda Thorden poked its trim grey nose out into Petsamo Fjord and headed north toward the Pole and the open sea.

The 6,000-ton Finnish motorship, slid through the still water under a sun that never sets, beneath sheer, barren rock walls from which the Finns had blasted space for the dock. It had just left, carrying a cargo of fear and hope.

On the right, as it left Petsamo Fjord, were Russian mines. On the left was German-occupied Norway, and presumably, units of the German Navy.

Beyond, on the course to America, was the ocean region in which ships of the British contraband control were operating.

In the Mathilda Thorden's hold, according to unconfirmed rumour whispered from passenger to passenger, were 24 large boxes of Swedish gold consigned to the United States, a rich prize for any nation that might seize it.

Straight north the little ship sailed from northern Scandinavia's only present ice-free port, holding an undeviating course. Between the Russian mines 10 miles to the east and the area of German control four miles to the west.

Once clear of those hazards the Mathilda Thorden swung west, then south-west, and passed 40 miles below the southern coast of British-occupied Iceland, running the gauntlet of control vessels plying the Atlantic between that island and the Faeroes.

During the entire 12 days the 200 passengers aboard the Mathilda Thorden—refugees, diplomats, returning journalists and more than 100 Finnish volunteers from the United States and Canada—did not sight a single vessel of any kind, merchantman or warship.

The little ship docked at New York on July 3. The contrast between what it found on arrival and what it had left can hardly be imagined.

Petsamo never was a bustling city. It never had anything remotely resembling a skyscraper. It never even had a wharf worthy of the name. And what improvements it did possess were burned to the ground when the Finns left and the Russians came in.

Now that the Finns have returned, however, Petsamo is experiencing a mushroom growth and the sound of hammers and saws and the screech of the harbour's single derrick reverberates between the rocky walls of the Fjord for 24 hours a day.

From time to time the roar of dynamite drowns out all less sounds and signals the start of work on a new quayside.

Petsamo is the only northern outlet now existing for Swedish and Finnish goods and the only port through which food and other supplies may be brought for that part of northern Scandinavia which still is nominally free.

There are no rail connections between Petsamo and northern Scandinavia and all shipments must be by truck through the mountain passes.

The reconstruction of Petsamo harbour and its extension for 10 miles along the western side of the Fjord is being financed in part by Sweden.

Acres of new barracks, built of raw, newly cut wood, have already been thrown up to house the 2,000 Finnish soldiers and carpenters at work on the project and new structures are springing up daily. There aren't more than a dozen women in the entire area.

The 200 of us who sailed aboard the motorship had reached Petsamo each in his own devious way. I had been in Tromsø when the word came to the officers and men

of Norway's truck northern division that they were to fight no more. I witnessed their gloom and heard the bitter remarks they made. With a Danish minister, a British consul general and a British territorial officer I flew in a Norwegian seaplane to a tiny Norwegian lake south of Petsamo. I sent my story in from Rovaniemi and went on to Petsamo to wait for a boat home.

Lieut. Ragnar Christopherson, now at Ellis Island, had worked his way north from Oslo. A translator for British consular posts in Norway, he had been in the Norwegian capital when the Germans entered, as had I. I went north. He, a British subject, fled into Sweden.

Both of us were slated for internment in Petsamo. My credentials secured my release. He escaped by changing his uniform and assuming another identity.

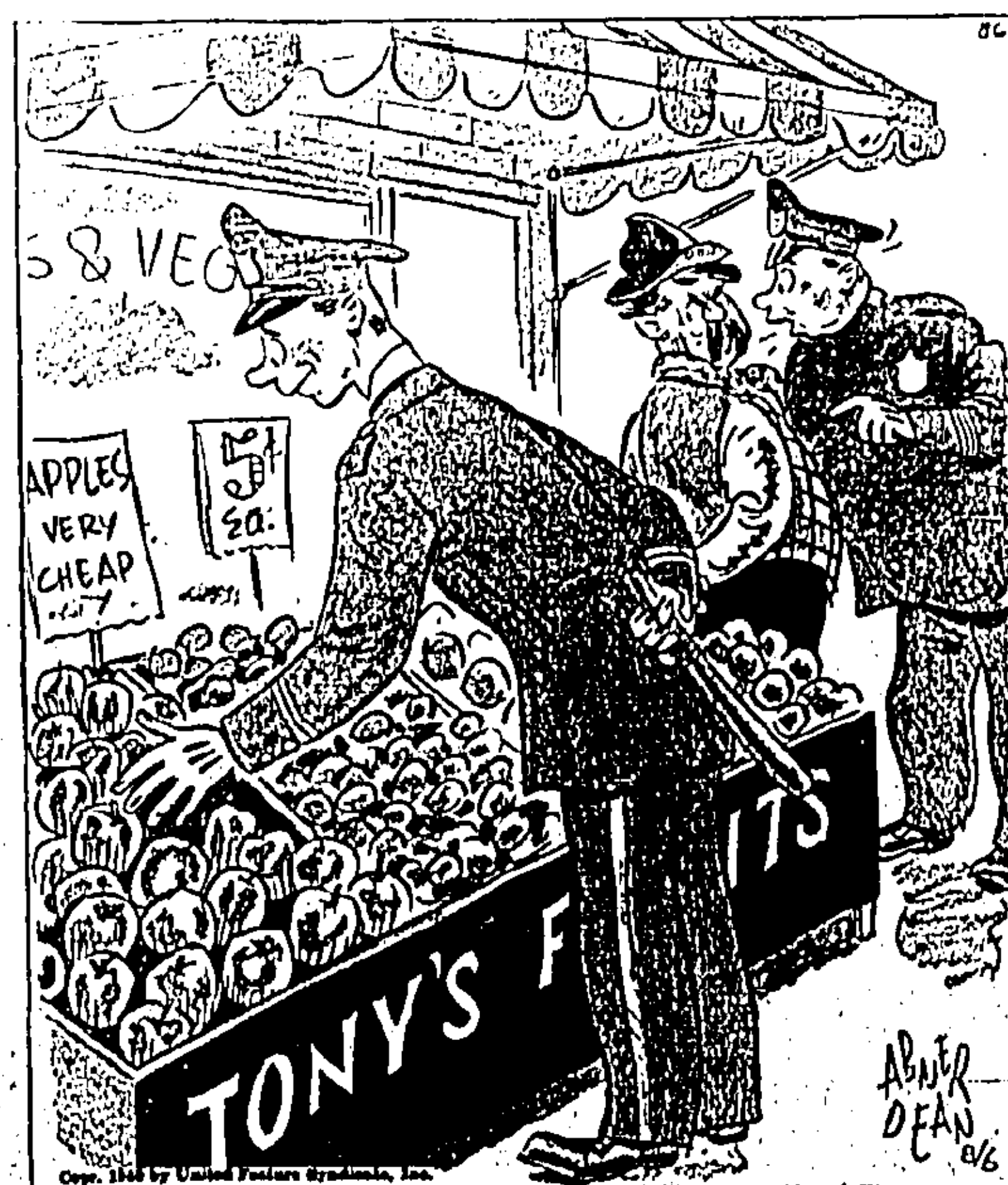
For Kurt Singer and his wife, Petsamo was the last avenue of escape. Singer, a Jew, had gone to Austria before the Anschluss to lecture against Nazism. While he was there, his wife was sent to a concentration camp in Germany.

She finally was released and they moved to Gothenburg, Sweden, where he published an anti-Fascist paper and wrote anti-Fascist books. Following the German occupation of Norway and the resulting increase of German pressure on Sweden, Singer was arrested and many of his books were destroyed.

The Finnish volunteers, some 57 of them from the United States, came here by devious routes to await the Mathilda Thorden's sailing.

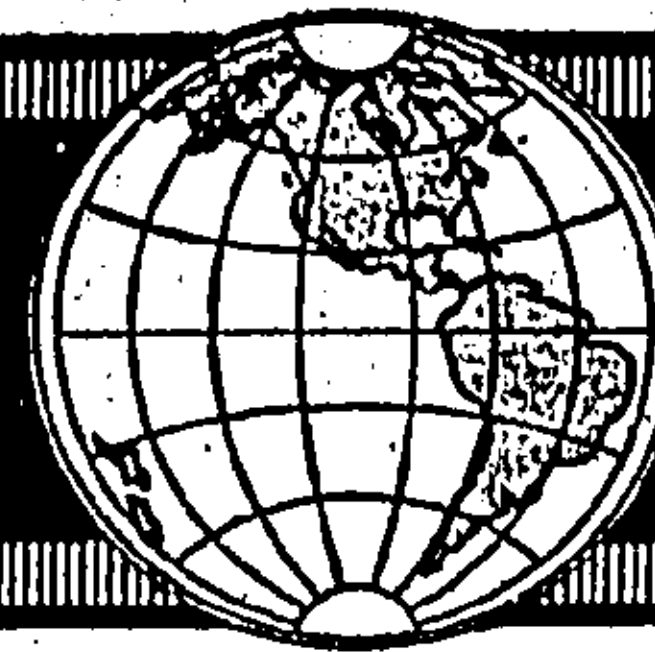
All of us were weary, some to the point of exhaustion, when the ship passed quarantine and came in sight of the Statue of Liberty and the Manhattan skyline.

FUNNY SIDE UP By Abner Dean



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The Man's Drink That Women Appreciate

As the fame of that imperial cocktail, Gin and Rose's Lime Juice, spread from East of Suez to the West End of London, it was not the menfolk alone who gave the orders. Somehow their wives and daughters had discovered that

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THIS STRANGE MAN PIERRE LAVAL

To talk to Laval alone is always fascinating. To a roomful of people he may seem grotesque and unimpressive; but once let him bring his quiet power to bear on you and you feel at once that this is no ordinary being. His small twinkling eyes, making no effort to be terrible, are undoubtedly magnetic; they hold your attention with a hint of power. The voice that issues from those thick, loose lips is mellow and persuasive.

Under that rugged thatch of hair you feel a marvellous instrument at work on you—a brain as clear and tidy as the body is rough and disorderly, putting forward one idea after another with quiet, skilful authority,

understanding; his supposed hanker-ing for direct understanding with Hitler and the many examples quoted by those who hate him of his ignorance of history, geography and world affairs.

Yet, on skimming through the records of his stewardship during those dangerous years when Germany was throwing off the Versailles shackles and Mussolini was bursting the imaginary bonds of Fascist Italy, one finds that Laval's strongest critics of to-day often paid unwilling tribute

There, for reasons best known to himself, he abandoned his habitual poise between opposing lines of action and made himself the servant of the big battalions.

He emerges to-day as the political juggler—relying now on the backing of alien Power rather than his own subtlety of spirit—who is trying to persuade his countrymen that he all along saw the way to their salvation. Whether he himself believes in the dream of a "Latin union" which he proposes to set against the fact of Nazi domination, only he can say. What sort of future his wilful destruction, at the behest of Fascism, of the principles of "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality" will bring to his people only time can show.

Now at last, Laval the inscrutable is called on to lay all his cards on the table and play out his hand, for good or evil under the eyes of a distrustful world.

A character study of one of the more sinister influences of the Petain Government

By **DAVID SCOTT**

building up a neat web of arguments to his skilful handling of problems with slight, deft touches until the not of his creating.

No one can now deny that he worked long and patiently to consolidate resistance to the growing threat from Germany with respect for the League principles on which French foreign policy was based.

It is to this extreme neatness of mind, coupled with patient avoidance of all extremes in thought and action, that Laval owes his success as an advocate and such success as he has achieved as a statesman. On this last his friends and his enemies will doubtless never agree, and his most impartial critics will always find it difficult to pass judgment.

His "crimes" are better known than his successes, his futile attempt to conciliate Mussolini before, during and after the Abyssinian crisis; the apparent over-estimation of his own diplomatic gifts that led him to oust Briand from the Foreign Ministry in 1931-32; the shiftiness in negotiation brought him forth as the puppet of which British statesmen complained bitterly when they met him, Government that has made peace his alleged sabotage of sanctions without honour, showed clearly in against Italy in his persistent pursuit the last stages of the Abyssinian

The true bias of Laval's mind, which made him a lukewarm advocate of League action and has at last investments will be 3 per cent., tax free, instead of 3½.

The new rate, which will also apply to all share accounts from September 1 next, is equivalent to a gross yield of £4. 16s. per cent., with income tax at 7s. 6d. in the pound.



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Mr. PEPYS in HONGKONG

30th.—Up bellies and to the office where I am much thronged with papers, and at a little after one, to the Hostelry where I do meet Mistress Betty and wee take our nuncheon together, and one other pretty lady who comes with her. And I perceive that some friends of mine at a table nigh are somewhat intrigued to see who my guests may be. And I shall speak to them of it. Dined this night with Mr. A. Jay, and a very pleasant quiet evening talking. But I fear he departs soon upon holiday, and all my acquaintance seem to be departing. Home pretty bellies and so to bed.

31st.—To Mr. Calbeck's as is my wont but stayed but a short time as I must needs eat my nuncheon briefly and back to my office for a space for in these days there is over much labour and too little refreshment. Later to the Krickett Clubbe for whom I do play at lawn bowles in the junior team. Ague the Electric trick who are too hard for us. But I am told they are like to win the championship of the division. Home then with my he-child for our last dinner, hee departing to the Clubbe, and after parting our possessions, but Lord! when it did come to bedding only the boy knows of this, and I am mighty thankful hee doth, for I do not save that I have furnishing for some three beds. To bed somewhat late but sleep soundly.

1st Sept. (Lord's Day).—Lay some-what late and then broke my fast upon a large glass of milk which I believe doth suit my stomach best. For though I can eat a full meal at mid-day I find to break my fast a dish or two doth cause me nausea. Then to my office where I am very busy until a half after twelve, and so to the Clubbe where I find Mr. John and Major Cyril and we talk of plays and of old days and such, but for reading alone gives me pleasure in these sorry times. At my nuncheon at the Clubbe having made an agreement with a King's officer that wee should take nuncheon together on the morrow. House and to sleep in the garden where all is so peaceful it is hard to feel this dreadful war is being waged at home. Dined bellies and played with Ba who, I fear, becomes a kitchen cat, and so to bed.

2nd.—In the news sheets come more letters denouncing the villainous treatment the evacuees do receive in Australia. And I doubt not there be cases of hardship but I should be blythe to know if these letters are written by the same folk that did write so bitterly from Manila. But this, of course the news-sheet will not make manifest. And I myself, for reasons of health and of my growing family, have not seen my wife, poor wretch, these three years. Yet had I been here I should be glad to know she was taken to a safe country instead of being in the midst of air-raids as she and my children are. But it seems that there is some essence or infection in the climate of Hong Kong that doth engender black bile that may only be purged by anonymous letters to the papers. Wrote to my wife of our various arrangements and if I can procure her passage with the children I am minded to do it.

4th.—Reading in the news sheets it seems wee do hold our own and more in the air. At nuncheon comes the great news that wee have concluded an agreement with Amerique that we do grant them leases for air-bases in our West Indian dominions while they do give us fifty destroyers, which if not in their first youth will be most useful on patrol. And indeed the matter goes further. For if the American nation hath these interests—I had almost writ "investments"—upon British territory they are then bound to support our empire. Though I do verily believe wee shall do well enough upon our own resources. This day called upon a British warship in the Harbour and I believe it to be the first time I have done this during the war. In the afternoon I am preiked for the Cholera Injection and so go home pretty bellies and take a light meal of eggs and so very early to bed.

ITALY Her army and air force is good in parts

The military resources of Italy are very considerable, but on the human side uneven in quality. Mussolini disposes of from 70 to 80 divisions, perhaps 1,500,000 men, including 200,000 European troops in Libya and 50,000 to 70,000 in Abyssinia. In the course of the Four Years War Italy called over 5,000,000 men, out of her then population of 37,000,000, to the Colours. That population has since increased by several millions.

ACCORDING to the latest information available, the Italian Army includes two armoured divisions as well as a number of independent tank regiments.

It is, as would be expected, strong in mountain troops; there are five divisions of Alpini which are well trained and equipped, adapted to warfare on the Franco-Italian frontier and, generally speaking, probably the best troops Italy possesses.

Some of her infantry divisions might be ranked as fair second-rate troops; that is to say, they could probably be relied upon to attack, even with ardour, so long as armament and numerical strength were markedly in their favour. The lower-grade formations still appear to have small military value, in spite of Mussolini's efforts to improve their spirit.

On the other hand, the Italian Army has certain good points. Its equipment is in general modern, and it was given a valuable trial in Spain. The Italian soldier is hardy and frugal, and can campaign in heat which would try any other European troops severely. The engineers are clever and quick in their work. The mechanical transport is of good quality.

Wants Short War

Italy has been preparing for a European war ever since the liquidation of her Abyssinian venture, and has laid up large stocks of essentials such as oil, which she has been buying in the New World. Germany can afford to supply her with coal. She is incapable, however, of carrying on a long war under modern conditions except as an ally of the Power, or Powers, with command of the sea.

She has entered this war as Germany's satellite and will do as Germany bids her. The various possibilities open to her such as attacks on France, Corsica, Malta,

Cyprus, Tunisia, and Egypt, will be developed as best suits her master in Berlin. But there is one form of action worth mentioning because it almost had a precedent in 1914. When the Four Years War broke out the trains were actually waiting to move several Italian corps to the Rhineland in order to release German troops for employment elsewhere. Such a service might be equally useful to Germany now.

Has Good Seaplanes

In summing up what is known about the Italian air force the chief thing to remember is not to underestimate it. Too often in the past we have underestimated the enemy's strength, and on this occasion it is more than ever important that there should be no error on the optimistic side.

The numerical strength of the Italian air force has been estimated at various figures ranging between 1,000 first-line aeroplanes and about 3,000. It is certain that they comprise a great many different designs, and in this they differ from the German air force, which uses a high degree of standardisation.

Perhaps the Italians' best machines are their marine aircraft, which have been developed extensively. Their flying-boats have done extremely good work in the past and so have many of their floating seaplanes. Their indiplanes do not show any great technical brilliance.

SOVIET FLEET EXERCISES

London, Sept. 6. Large-scale manoeuvres have been completed by the Soviet Baltic Fleet, states the Moscow Radio. They were attended by Admiral Kuznetsov, the People's Commissar for the Navy, the Chief of the Naval Staff, and the Commander of the Baltic Fleet. Yesterday the Baltic Fleet anchored at Tallinn where Admiral Kuznetsov delivered a speech in which he outlined the programme for further strengthening the Navy.—Reuter.

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